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ADMINISTRATION NAVAL PROGRAM MEETS REVERSE

Three-Year Construction Urged
by President Wilson and Ad-
vocated by Secretary Daniels
Ruled Out on Point of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Josephus Daniels' three-year building program for a United States navy "second to none," met with a severe reverse on Monday when the whole item covering the proposed new construction was ruled out of the Naval Appropriation Bill on a point of order. With everything going smoothly and the passage of the bill, after a congratulatory cablegram from President Wilson, taken for granted, this unexpected development, coming with dramatic suddenness, threw the big navy advocates and the administration forces into temporary confusion. The sustaining of the point of order on the proposed new construction delayed action on the \$745,000,000 bill and jeopardized the feature of it on which President Wilson and Secretary Daniels insisted as vital to the success of American plans at the Peace Conference.

In a final effort to save the bill in its integrity, Representative Padgett, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, had a hasty consultation with Chairman Pau of the Rules Committee, and framed a special meeting of the latter body for this morning. The Democrats are in a large majority on the committee, and advantage will be taken to keep the bill intact.

The principal point of contest in the bill has always been the clause providing for the three-year construction program, designed to give the United States a navy "as powerful as any afloat." This is the clause in support of which President Wilson sent the cable message urging that failure to adopt it would be fatal to the undertakings of the American peace delegation. This was the essence of the message, though it has been kept more or less secret on the ground that its publication might lead to serious "international complications."

While there are no serious complications, it is already apparent to senators and representatives, from recent dispatches, that the mystery surrounding this whole naval matter is giving rise to serious criticism in London and Paris as having some inconsistency as between the advocacy of a big navy in Washington and the strong support given to the proposal for disarmament at the Peace Conference. Apparent unwillingness on the part of Secretary Daniels to come out into the open has led Republican leaders in the Senate and the House to characterize the whole construction program as "bluff" to be used as a club to enforce certain viewpoints at the Peace Conference.

When consideration of the bill reached this clause on Monday, James R. Mann, Republican floor leader, staged a coup by raising a point of order against this part of the bill. The three-year construction program calls for an uncertain expenditure, and Mr. Mann objected on the grounds that if the clause were adopted the House would be authorizing something for which no appropriation had been made.

Representative Garrett of Texas, in the chair, sustained the point, to the manifest chagrin of Representative Padgett. Representative Padgett countered by submitting an amendment authorizing the construction on a dummy appropriation of \$2,900,000 which was also ruled out.

Excitement ran high, and Representative Fuller of Minnesota hurriedly rushed in another amendment providing for the appropriation of \$210,000,000 to cover the building of the 10 dreadnaughts proposed by Secretary Daniels.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, ranking Republican on the Rules Committee, prophesied on Monday that the "second to none" clause would be beaten on the floor, no matter what the action of the Rules Committee. "If it was merely a matter of a big navy," he said, "there would be no opposition from me. This is not open legislation, however, but something which we are asked to bludgeon through on the strength of a secret cable message with the consequences of which none of us are familiar."

In reality, the question before Congress is not the desirability of or necessity for a big navy, but rather the propriety of giving the Administration carte blanche power to be used or not as circumstances and diplomatic contingencies may warrant.

"For the President to be permitted to cancel or continue our naval program at will," said our leading Senator on Monday, "is for Congress to give away its constitutional prerogative of determining the strength of our military and naval establishment."

The fundamental question involved, it is asserted, is much deeper than a simple matter of parliamentary procedure. The point of order was made merely on the ground that the construction provisions constituted new legislation, and therefore had no place in an appropriation bill. This does not touch the question of "sincerity," and open dealing which, it is declared, should be cleared up, not only to the satisfaction of the people of the United States, but also in order to allay criticism abroad.

BELGIAN RAILWAYS ARE REQUISITIONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—Railways, telegraph, and telephones have been requisitioned by the government. The decree states that it is the duty of the Belgian Government to assure the execution of the Little convention of Jan. 31, 1919, between France, England, and Belgium, stipulating that the personnel of the Belgian railway lines shall be placed under the military requisitioning authority, as the régime applies to the French railways.

SEATTLE STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

Mayor, in Comment on General
Situation, States That Quietness
Has Been Put on Revolution-
ists Throughout the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—The general strike called at 10 a. m. on Thursday, in sympathy with the strike of shipyard employees, against the Macy wage award, was declared off on Monday by the general strike committee on a vote of four to three, effective at noon today.

At the same time, however, as the announcement was made calling off the general sympathetic strike at noon today, the general strike committee ordered all union men, who returned to work in response to the Mayor's proclamation, immediately to quit their jobs until that time to prove the "solidarity of labor."

Original threats to tie up all industries in the city until the demands of the shipyard workers for an advance in pay over the Macy award were granted have thus melted to the simple demand for a showing of solidarity. It is announced that the union men now at work will reject this order, as the Mayor declares he will fill the places of every man now in the utilities who goes out now with another man. The mobilization camp at Camp Lewis can, it is stated, supply a sufficient number of trained men to operate every street car, light, power and gas station in the city.

The order to continue the strike was officially announced by the committee at 1 p. m., but late on Monday only a few of the motormen and conductors of the Puget Sound Traction Lines, who had returned, had left their places. It was reported on Monday night that the Metal Trades Council, which brought on the shipyard strike, is voting to return to work until March 8, on the basis of the Macy award. The Metal Trades Council is to meet today and further action is expected at that time.

Men who returned to work so far are being recognized as union men. A conference between the military authorities and business men resulted in a request that this be done for the present, but demands for an open-shop town are being insisted upon after present contracts expire.

Conditions, while the committee was in session, were practically normal, with all transportation lines, hotels, restaurants, barber shops and stores under full operation. Cooks and waiters held out against calling the strike off, but sufficient feeding accommodations were provided from other sources. Strike leaders were rapidly leaving the city on Monday. Ole Hansen, Mayor of Seattle, made the following statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Forces of disorder and revolution congregated in our city, in order to try the soviet form of government. The shipyard strike was used as a pretense to call the so-called sympathetic strike, which was in reality a revolution."

"The anarchistic leaders forced their men to walk out. We operated all public utilities and all essential enterprises. We swore in 1500 extra police, we armed them, we were prepared to wipe out all riot and disorder. This city was never under martial law. No soldier even acted as guard. However, the government stationed three battalions in the Army for use, if necessary. It was not necessary. Even the loudest talkers ceased their clamor. No disorder occurred."

"The revolutionists are running away to other cities, the rebellion is quelled. The test came and was met by Seattle unflinchingly, which is 95 per cent loyal. When the issue of Americanism is raised, there can be no compromise. The plans of the revolutionists were to call the entire State out and then add state by state. The government was to be conducted by the soldiers, sailors and workmen's councils. It was thought with the city prostrate we would turn over the operation of necessities to them."

"We refused to mediate, compromise or discuss. Unconditional surrender was our motto. Seattle stands out as a quietus on the revolutionists all over the nation. Our government is founded on the rule of the majority, our Constitution and our laws can be changed if the majority desire. Until they are changed, every true man must give his all to uphold the same. I have but done my duty. There are millions of men in the United States who would have done the same."

"My father and mother left Norway in order to enjoy greater liberty and (Continued on page five, column three)

GERMANS URGED TO AIM AT RACE UNITY

Author of Proposed New Constitution Lays Down Policy of
Empire at Weimar—Inclusion
of Austrians Is Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Berlin Government wireless message reads: Friday's sitting of the German National Assembly first dealt with the reading of a large number of telegrams of greeting and addresses received from every part of Germany and Austria.

For the election of the president of the National Assembly, which was then proceeded with, out of 299 votes handed in, 374 were in favor of the Majority Socialist, Dr. Eduard David, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. Three voting papers had been torn up, and 22 left blank. At the announcement of this, there were cries of disapproval from the Independents.

The wireless continues that Dr. David, on taking the presidential chair said:

"Tremendous tasks await us. War and revolution have weakened and destroyed all the system of government among us. The old structure has fallen down and we have to erect a new one. In place of the former system, built upon the privileges of a few and state favoritism of a minority, there is to be a democracy based on full equality of citizens in the state."

The strongest applause was given to Dr. David's words regarding Alsace and Austria:

"Alsace-Lorraine still belongs to the German nation and the German nation. We send our greetings to the nation of Alsace-Lorraine, and we will not cease to demand that they also shall receive the right of national self-determination in accordance with the Wilsonian demands. I hope in a not too distant future to see the representatives of Austria in our midst as our colleagues."

Subsequently, the Center deputy, Herr Fehrenbach, the last president of the Reichstag, the Democrat, Herr Haussmann and the German Nationalist, Herr Dietrich, were elected vice-presidents, the first two receiving 374 votes each, and Herr Dietrich 356 votes.

After the elections, the various parties unanimously announced their will to participate in common in the parliamentary labors.

At Saturday's session, the State Secretary, Herr Hugo Preuss, a Democrat, author of the draft constitution to be submitted to the Assembly, made proposals regarding the provisional arrangements which should be made pending the settlement of the constitution. In so doing, he said in part:

"Today we are one nation, after the severe sufferings of the war, and after defeat in one of the most tremendous struggles in the history of the world. Though we have lost the war, the manner in which we have fought through these four heavy years, and endured both at the front and at home, gives us the right to look to the future with confidence. For our better consolidation, that which has happened as a result of the revolution was necessary."

"What we now need is the firm establishment of a just order, by means of the National Assembly. We may hope and expect, on the strength of the demonstrations of the last few days, that the state of Germany will be made complete by the inclusion of our German brothers from Austria, and that it will prove a sound asset, which we take over in a new condition today. The great and powerful impulse in our nation presses toward stronger unification. This impulse is not only a matter of feeling; it is a hard, material necessity. If Germany, after all that has happened, wants to rise up again among the nations, she must, even more than before, emphasize and strengthen her unity. Opposition to this aim does not by any means lie in dynastic sympathies alone. If possible the work must be achieved by means of a friendly understanding all round."

Plebiscite for Schleswig

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—The Berlin Government wireless states: Representatives of the German and Danish populations of Schleswig-Holstein are discussing the appointment of a freely elected committee under an impartial chief to prepare the execution of a plebiscite.

Policy at Weimar

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—The Berlin Government wireless states: In parliamentary circles at Weimar, the intention prevails to settle the question of the constitution as quickly as possible, so that a constitutionally responsible government may be formed, especially in view of the armistice expiration on Feb. 16, and the effecting of the earliest possible peace, and settlement of the war prisoners question.

The steamer Batavia, engaged in repatriating German crews of the surrendered German vessels, has been stopped and taken to Cherbourg by the entente, because of alleged Bolshevik efforts on the crews' part. The Palatinate population held a

mass meeting in Munich in favor of the Palatinate being left united with Germany.

The German-Austrian Provisional National Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on Feb. 4, greeting the German National Assembly, and hoping that the two bodies together would succeed in uniting German Austria with the German motherland for all time.

CATALANS REJECT GOVERNMENT PLAN

Señor. Cambo Says Catalonia
Claims Absolute Right of Initiative
in All Departments of
Self-Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—Debate on Catalan autonomy has continued in the Chamber of Deputies with occasional scenes and persistent display of refusal by the Catalonians to recognize any other form of autonomy than that put forward in their own scheme. Señor Gimeno, Minister of the Interior, declared that the Catalonians were taking the government's friendly attitude toward them as a sign of weakness, which was not the case, and in reply to the Catalanian allegations that the Ministry was using excess of force in Barcelona, said that the disorders there were frequent. Sentinels outside the barracks were openly insulted, and a display of force in the circumstances was necessary.

At the close of the speech, Señor Gimeno dramatically waved a flag with a star in a blue triangle, similar to the Cuban flag, and declared that Catalonians had hoisted it during their outbreaks.

They must, he said, tear such a plant of separatism from their bosom.

In a later discussion, Señor Cambo said that the struggle was one between old and new policies, and that Catalonia rejected unconditionally the government measure which was merely administrative. She claimed absolute right of initiative in all departments of self-government, and her own scheme must be considered by Parliament because it alone gave to Catalonia that essential personality which she demanded.

The Premier, Count de Romanones, in reply said the government bill would not be withdrawn, nor could it be superseded by a Catalanian scheme.

There is no reduction of labor difficulties in various parts of the country. The strike at Seville is now almost general, and newspapers are not being published. Serious trouble has broken out at Cadiz, where the dockers are on strike, and ships cannot be unloaded. At Valencia the street cars, taxicabs and other vehicles are being driven by soldiers.

The Austrian steamers which have been interned at Cadiz since the beginning of the war have been taken over by the Allies, and one is proceeding to Italy and two others to Marseilles. Other German and Austrian ships in Spanish ports are to be taken over immediately.

The Senate has approved a bill for the construction of a new electric railway from the French frontier to Agde. The government has decided that the peace establishment of the army shall consist of 19,200 men.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—As a result of the inquiry made by the Association de France et Grande Bretagne, president of which is Paul Deschanel, in England and France on an organization necessary to insure system of solidarity and customs defense, enabling the Allies to prevent the economic aggression of Germany, the following recommendations are made: That a customs system be established between the French and the British Empire and other allied countries, providing reciprocal advantages on conditions obtaining for other countries; Establishment of an international organization against the dishonest method known as dumping; War tax to be added to customs dues on goods from the Central Empires, imported by the entente, either directly or through neutral countries. It is recommended that the unanimity with which the construction of a tunnel across the English Channel was welcomed by industrial centers should be borne in mind.

Aerial Bus Makes

London-Paris Trip

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—A monster Farman aerial bus, intended for regular service between London and Paris arrived at Hendon, near London with 14 airmen during the week-end, after doing a non-stop 200 miles run from Paris in 2 hours 35 minutes. Leaving Hendon yesterday, the return journey was accomplished in 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Brief Debate Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday).—Owing to M. Loucheur being absent in London, the parliamentary debate on metals and Brieux has had to be postponed until Friday.

BRITISH EMBARGO ORDER EXPLAINED

Restrictions on Imports, It Is
Announced, Were Made Nec-
essary Because of Economic
Conditions Due to the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An explanation of the reasons for the issuing of the recent embargo order by the British Government, was given out by the British Embassy on Monday, indicating that it was due entirely to the difficulties incident to the transition from war to peace conditions, and is designed to meet a temporary emergency only.

Its publication closes up the misapprehension existing in some quarters when the embargo was first announced, and shows that, far from being a discriminatory act against the United States, it is rendered necessary because of serious economic and financial conditions. The statement issued by the Embassy is as follows: "Since the conclusion of the armistice, the British import restrictions, which had been in force during the war, are being relaxed as rapidly as possible, but it was recently found necessary to keep a certain number of the restrictions in force for a certain period."

"The object is to meet the temporary emergency arising from the profound disturbance of British industry caused by the war. The imports into the United Kingdom are at present very largely in excess of the exports. This excess amounted in December last to no less than \$275,000,000, and there is, under present conditions, no means of paying for imports if they resume their normal volume, and thus provide the means of payment. It is essential to restrict imports. Licenses are required for the importation of goods on the list, but it is not, and has never been, the intention to refuse all licenses. It is recognized that consideration may have to be given in some cases to established interests. In pursuance of this policy, it has been decided that imports of boots and shoes will be allowed up to the proportion of 25 per cent of those imported in 1913."

COUNTY IN UTAH IS UNDER A BAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Notwithstanding that reports from Wasatch County, to the east of this city, indicate that a relatively small number of families have had what has been pronounced to be the so-called influenza, the whole of the county has been subjected to an extraordinary quarantine order which, it is understood, is proving a source of much discomfort to merchants within the county. The influenza ban ruling was laid down by a county commission which is believed to have too literally followed out a program outlined by the county health board.

The quarantine rules provide that if persons find it absolutely necessary to go to Wasatch County they must submit themselves to be placed in solitary quarantine, under guard, in a place of confinement, at their own expense, for a period of four days.

Another notice reads: "Officials of the county and cities and towns within said county discourage people coming into Wasatch County."

Rumanian Credit Extended

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A new credit of \$5,000,000 has been established in favor of Rumania. This makes total credits of \$10,000,000 for Rumania, and \$8,678,157,000 for all the Allies.

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LUXEMBOURG FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg (Sunday).—At a recent sitting of Parliament, a revision of the Constitution was considered and the government declared in favor of universal suffrage, women's franchise, and proportional representation. The leader of the Liberal Party pronounced against the right of vote for women. Socialists are in favor of universal suffrage, including men and women, to be exercised at the age of 20.

VOTE OF SENATE DEFEATS SUFFRAGE

Federal Amendment Lacks One
Ballot in Final Test in This
Session of United States Con-
gress—Fight to Be Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By voting down the Susan B. Anthony Amendment on Monday, the Senate of the United States has, for the second time in this session, placed itself squarely between the women of the United States and the full enjoyment of political freedom and equality. To the initiated, the result was not unexpected. There never was any reasonable hope that the stronghold of southern democracy would heed the appeals of the President on this issue, any more than it gave ear to those who warned its leaders of the future political interests of the Democratic Party.

The roll call of Oct. 1 of last year was repeated, the amendment failing to carry, as on the previous occasion, by just one vote. For the amendment there voted 55, to 29 against it. The minimum requirement, based on the number of senators voting was 56. There was no effort or attempt at a filibuster, the opponents of the measure feeling so secure that they welcomed the roll call as the final word on the suffrage amendment in this session of Congress. No move was made for a reconsideration of the vote, so that the action taken by the House in passing the resolution a year ago becomes null and void. When the new Republican Congress comes into control, the House, as well as the Senate, must act on the amendment before it can be submitted for ratification.

The roll call was as follows: For the amendment, 55. Democrats—Senators Ashurst, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson, South Dakota; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Pittman, Pollock, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith Arizona; Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman, Walsh, 24. Republicans—Senators Calder, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Harding, Johnson, California; Jones, Washington; Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Harris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith, Michigan; Snoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Watson, 31.

Against the amendment, 29. Democrats—Senators Bankhead, Beckham, Fletcher, Gay, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Martin, Virginia; Overman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Simmons, Smith, Georgia; Smith, South Carolina; Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott, 18. Republicans—Baird, Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Hale, Lodge, McLean, Moses, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks, 11.

Pairs: Chamberlain (for) and Mar- (Continued on page six, column one)

FIRST READING OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT COMPLETED

Peace Conference Commission on
League May Commence Sec-
ond Reading Today—Armi-
stice Renewal Is Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The following official statement was issued today: "The seventh meeting of the commission on the League of Nations was held this morning at 10:30 at the Hotel Crillon."

"At this meeting the commission finished its first reading of the draft under discussion. In addition, the drafting committee to whom the commission had entrusted the revision of certain articles of the draft, made its report."

"The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p. m. to resume its work at 10:30 tomorrow morning."

"Though certain of the articles may be subjected to reexamination at tomorrow's session, it is confidently expected that the commission will be able to proceed with the second reading of the draft."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The following official communiqué was issued this evening:

"A meeting of the Supreme War Council was held this afternoon from 3 to 5:30 p. m. at the Quai d'Orsay."

"The conditions of renewal of the armistice were first discussed. M. Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, then described a work published in 1916 by the German general staff, proving the premeditated and systematic character of the destruction of French industry. He gave a detailed analysis of this work, which it was decided to refer to the economic committee."

"The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock."

"The Belgian delegates will be the first heard."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The following official communiqué was issued today:

"The committee on reparation met this morning, Feb. 10, 1919, at the Ministry of Finance, with M. Louis Klotz in the chair. After the naming of the members of the different sub-committees the commission began the discussion of the principles upon which rest the right to reparation and the examining of the memoranda submitted by the different delegations. The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, set forth the constitution upon which the British memorandum is based."

German Schemes Plans to Sow Discord Between Eng- lish-Speaking People Exposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Discussing the League of Nations and the work of the Peace Conference, the Observer says:

"The Germans have not given up. They hope that they will go to the final congress in a position to play a strong hand diplomatically on account of the differences which they discern among their victorious foes. Recent articles in the Vossische Zeitung by Dr. George Bernhard dwell upon these hopes with gloating candor."

"Herr Ebert's speech at the opening of the National Assembly at Weimar should warn us of the folly of leaving Germany out of calculations in discussing the question pending before the conference. In the end, Germany must come to the conference table. But if the world is to have peace and security, she must not come as a sower of tares, hoping to reap harvest of confusion from the seed sown."

"There is an urgent need for the most complete and thorough cooperation between the allies, and especially between the English-speaking people, if the League of Nations is to be a real and effective means of peace. Every possible effort will be made by elements hostile to a good understanding between us, to breed mischief. The Hamburger Nachrichten is calling for an untiring use of the British wireless for propaganda purposes in the United States, where the Germans believe they still have friends. Why? Because the Germans know that if they can once divide the English-speaking peoples, if they can make the Americans suspicious and lukewarm, there is still a hope that the German ambitions, which have by no means died with the downfall of Kaiserism, may be realized."

"We have given proofs as no other power has given, of our sincerity and earnestness in forwarding the League of Nations idea. We have shown a willingness to pool what arms we have won in the interests of the world's peace and security. We do not have of ownership on that account. We appeal to all that is noble and worthy in the American character to stand by us to the uttermost in bring-

ing to a full effect the design which has chiefly emanated from the brain of the President of the United States."

Waterways Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday)—The following official statement was issued this evening:

"The commission on the international régime of ports, waterways and railways held its second meeting at the Ministry of Public Works on Monday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, under the chairmanship of M. Crespi."

"The proposals were presented to the commission. The first, presented by the British delegation, relates to the freedom of interior transit, and the second, presented by the French delegation, relates to a study of the questions involved in the international régime of ports, waterways and railways, as well as the rivers and railroads to which this régime should be applied."

FRENCH PLAN TO STOP SPECULATION

Chamber Passes Measure Dealing Drastically With Monopolies Tending to Increase Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—After a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies the bill, presented by M. Nal, Minister of Justice, was passed, dealing drastically with illicit speculation and monopolies tending to increase the cost of living. The Chamber, however, rejected the proposed jurisdiction of courts-martial and substituted civil jurisdiction.

M. Violette, reporter of the bill, stated that the commission protested against the precipitation with which the bill, which entailed a modification of the penal code, had been introduced. While approving the bill as a whole M. Violette declared the commission on civil and criminal legislation's disapproval of courts-martial to deal with profiteers and made several recommendations for alteration of the bill.

The bill was attacked by M. Pierre Laval, who declared the present economic crisis would not be met by speeches and ill-considered action. M. Laval continued to accuse M. Clemenceau of bringing before the public a vision of courts-martial in order to save it from vain satisfaction, a proceeding which he described as an exceedingly dangerous form of democracy.

As substitute measures to those put forward in the government bill, the Deputy proposed the formation of purchasing groups, encouragement of co-operative organizations and action by municipalities as intermediaries between consumers and producers.

In reply, the Minister of Justice said the government had already taken measures for the organization of peace, but that this did not suffice, and that speculators must be dealt with, and though the bringing of guilty persons to book would not immediately lower prices, it would enable shameless middlemen, who were responsible for high prices, a subject of general discontent to be dealt with effectively.

OLYMPIC FREED FROM WAR SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LIVERPOOL, England (Sunday)—After nearly two years' service under the white ensign, the White Star steamship Olympic has returned to the red ensign.

At a luncheon held on board on Saturday, Colonel Concanon, joint manager of the White Star Dominion and American lines, stated that the vessel during the war had traveled 184,000 miles, and consumed 347,000 tons of coal. The White Star Line, during the war, had transported 349,890 troops, and carried 4,250,000 tons of cargo.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Prince Arthur of Connaught represented the King, Lord Howe the Queen, at the memorial service yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The American Ambassador, John W. Davis, and Mrs. Davis, Vice-Admiral Sims, Lord Beresford, Lord Bryce, Lord and Lady Curzon, Austen Chamberlain, Walter Long, Lord Southwark, and Mr. Synges of the Foreign Office were present, along with Hugh Concourse of the American service men and war workers.

BOLSHEVIST ENVOY LEAVES DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Bolshevik representative, Mr. Buritz, left on Thursday with the whole personnel of the legation and the propaganda bureau, and Denmark has thus severed all relations with the Bolsheviks.

DEBATE IN BERNE ON WAR PRISONERS

French Delegate Strongly Opposes Return of German Prisoners—Ramsay MacDonald Declares for Autonomy for India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—At the international Socialist conference on Saturday, Ramsay MacDonald said that the British Labor Party favored Home Rule for Ireland, and autonomy for the people of Egypt and India, and declared that Cyprus should be allowed to determine her own destiny if the League of Nations were created. M. Jouhaux's resolution demanding the creation of an international labor bureau, forming an integral part of the League of Nations, was passed unanimously.

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—(Havas)—Pierre Renaudel, a French delegate to the International Socialist Conference, rebuked the German Majority Socialist delegates for their demand that the German prisoners be returned by the Allies.

"You continue to insult the Allies," he declared, "by pretending that French militarism is retaining the German prisoners. You forget the deportations from Lille and from Belgium. You try to influence our working classes by alleging that the use of our prisoners is unfair competition for our workmen. This is our business, not yours. You continue your propaganda in favor of the former German Government, but if you desire to reach results you must adopt an altogether different attitude."

Mr. Grumbach, the delegate from Upper Alsace, protested against the speech in the German National Assembly at Weimar in which Dr. Eduard David, president of the assembly, declared that Alsace-Lorraine belonged to the German people. Mr. Grumbach's remarks were endorsed by Karl Kautsky, German Independent Socialist, who declared that the election of Dr. David as president of the assembly was a challenge to the Entente.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Territorial questions were to be for the first time at the international Socialist conference today, the subject of Alsace-Lorraine being the chief one considered. Some time also was spent debating a resolution favoring the release by the Allies of the German prisoners of war.

During the latter discussion, there was a sharp exchange between Oscar Weiss, a German Majority Socialist, and Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier. The latter accused the German authorities of ill-treating French prisoners. He was warmly supported in this charge by a French delegate, Pierre Renaudel.

Herr Weiss introduced the subject of prisoners by arguing that German prisoners should be released because they would compete with French and Belgian workers in France and Belgium. Kurt Eisner said Germany had no right to protest, after what she had done to France and Belgium during the war, adding:

"When anyone has seen, as I have seen, French prisoners near Munich crowded into low, dark sheds, no right to protest remains."

Finally on the motion of Camille Huysmans, a Belgian delegate, a resolution was adopted declaring that, as allied prisoners were returned home from the Central Empires, German prisoners also should be returned independently of legitimate complaints against Germany.

A proposal was made by the Russian delegates that a commission of the conference representing all shades of socialism should be sent to inquire into the political and economic situation in Russia.

Demands for presentation to the Paris Peace Conference were agreed upon. They include the establishment of an eight-hour day with an uninterrupted rest period of 36 hours weekly, insurance against accidents and unemployment, the prohibition of night work in all countries for women workers, and of the employment of children under 15 years of age. A six-hour day is asked for youths between 15 and 18 years.

The demands will be recommended for incorporation into an international agreement by the Peace Conference. There are special stipulations concerning seamen. It is asked that the stipulations be enforced by commissions in which trade unions of the nations shall have equal representation with the employing interests.

RECHID BEY MAKES GOOD HIS ESCAPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Rechid Bey, formerly prefect of Diabekr, a prominent Young Turk, who was arrested recently by order of the Turkish Government owing to complicity with the Armenian massacres, has escaped. The incident causes no surprise, the thing is regarded as proof of the inefficiency of the Tewfik Pasha Government and of its tolerance of Young Turk crimes.

FRENCH URGE MORE SPEED IN CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The tone of Herr Ebert's speech and Marshal Foch's grave warning to the Supreme Allied Council, has opened the flood gates of French criticism at the delay of the Peace Conference in dealing

effectively with Germany. Material disarmament of the enemy is called for, and the adoption without any mitigation of the policy advocated by Marshal Foch, and M. Clemenceau. The press roundly declares that the conference, in the very name of those ideas for which the atrocious war has been fought, is allowing militarism to rear its head once more. Comments are all on the same note of exasperation at the impractical idealism of the conference, which has resulted in dilly-dallying with questions which effect the existence of France.

Another instance of the procrastinating methods of the conference is pointed out in the fact that the allied commission to Poland, which was decided on at least a fortnight ago, is only now starting for Warsaw, though the urgency of the situation in Poland is admitted by all. Gen. Carton De Wiart has taken the place of General Botha at the head of the mission.

JUGO-SLAV UNION HAILED WITH JOY

Joining of Various Peoples Declared by Their Representative in Washington the Realization of a Long-Held Desire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of State's announcement, made in Paris, that the government of the United States formally welcomes and recognizes the union of the Jugo-Slavs (Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), formerly under Austro-Hungarian rule, with the kingdom of Serbia into a single state, has been received with the greatest joy in the Jugo-Slav circles in this country and in Europe.

In speaking of the reception of this most favorable news by the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Prof. Veysslav M. Yovanovitch, director of the official information bureau of the new kingdom in Washington says:

"I have naturally not yet received from Europe any information as to the effect that the declaration has produced among our people, but as that very union of all the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into a single state always was and still is the dearest dream of our whole nation, you can be assured that the official recognition of our kingdom will rouse the greatest enthusiasm, and provoke a feeling of sincere admiration and gratitude to the government of the United States, both by the Serbs of Serbia and by our brothers in race, the Jugo-Slavs of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, whose unanimous wish (now formally recognized) to unite with Serbia was achieved last fall by the military victories of the Serbian Army over the Bulgars, the Austro-Magyar and the Germans in the Balkans, as well as by the internal collapse of the Hapsburg empire, for which the chief merit belongs to our faithful and patriotic Jugo-Slav and Czech-Slovak brothers of Austria-Hungary."

"As you know, the first declaration of war in the greatest of wars history knows, was that of Austria-Hungary against Serbia. We have never been neutral in this war, for we were attacked against our ally the very day Germany pressed her ally to start it. No treaty whatever, secret or public, was binding on us from the very beginning, and we have never promised territory or any kind were made to us before or during the struggle, and the only obligations on which we relied in our darkest hours were the purely moral ones. In spite of the enormous sacrifices in blood we made and of the terrible suffering of our peoples, we remained loyal to the allied cause, for we knew well that the final issue of this war, bringing justice and freedom to the world, will also bring them to our people. From the very beginning of the great war, Serbia fought not only for her own freedom and independence, she embraced not only the common cause of her allies in the field, she embraced also the sacred cause of freeing her brothers on the other side of the fighting line; the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes of Austria-Hungary."

"America entered the war for no selfish purposes. She was the only country besides Serbia who fought in this war without having signed any treaty whatsoever with regard to the final settlement. We are proud that the first formal recognition of our new state, created by the free will of 12,600,000 Jugo-Slavs, comes from the government of the great country who shared with us the honor of having taken up arms against the enemy of the world without having asked either the cost of victory or its reward."

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FRENCH GENERAL IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—General Franchet D'Esperey has entered Constantinople, where he will install the general headquarters of the allied armies.

EIGHT MILLS IDLE

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island—Eight mills, employing 3300 operatives, are now idle in this city as a result of the unrest in the textile industry. On Monday, two additional mills closed their gates when employees left after the owners had refused to grant them 54 hours' pay, for a 48-hour working week.

FLEET REACHES GUANTANAMO

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrival of the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo for winter maneuvers was noted in a Navy Department cable message on Monday.

ARMY BILL RAISES PAY OF SOLDIERS

Force of Not Over 509,900 Men in Peace Time Provided in the Measure Laid Before House—National Guard Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maintaining the present army organization, the annual Army Appropriation Bill introduced in the House on Monday makes provision for a permanent peace-time establishment of not more than 28,529 officers and 509,900 men. The total of \$1,117,289,448 is appropriated for the maintenance of this force for the fiscal year 1920.

A special feature of the bill is the abolition of the silver and gold chevrons as a mark of differentiation between officers and men who have served their country abroad and those who have served at home. The action of the House in this matter was based on the belief that such differentiation was invidious and led to unnecessary and unwarranted jealousies. The committee's decision will undoubtedly be sustained by the House. Secretary Baker's ruling on this point will be invalidated as soon as the bill becomes effective. It is probable, however, that the War Department itself may do away with the distinction before that time.

Under the bill the pay of the private soldier is to be raised from the present standard of \$15 to \$30, to which it was raised in the war emergency.

The national guard is to be restored to its pre-war status, and will therefore automatically revert to the position it occupied before it was called into the federal service. This section of the bill becomes effective as soon as it is passed. Instead of on June 30, when the annual appropriation bill becomes available. The reason for this is that many national guard units are arriving in the United States every week, and the military authorities feel that the organization of these units might suffer if they had to wait five or six months to continue their former activities within the states.

The personnel of the army is to be entirely on a voluntary basis. This section of the bill reads in part: "The enlisted force of the regular army shall be raised by voluntary enlistment for periods of three years and for the additional forces herein-after authorized by voluntary enlistment for the period of one year."

Authorization is made under the bill for the retention as reserve officers of men who have served in that capacity in the war emergency. They are entitled to the rank they held at the date of their discharge from the army or a higher rank.

TESTIMONY IN O'LEARY TRIAL

Co-Defendant, Marie de Victoria, Tells of Trip on "Special Mission for German Emperor"

NEW YORK, New York—Baroness von Kretschmann, known also as Marie de Victoria, who is a co-defendant with Jeremiah A. O'Leary in indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason and espionage, testified on Monday in the government's case against O'Leary, the American Truth Society, and the anti-British periodical Bull.

She testified that shortly after the United States broke relations with Germany, she had sought to obtain through O'Leary a messenger to go to Amsterdam on a mission for the German Government. At the time she said she was attached to the German propaganda division and was "on a special mission for the German Emperor," though according to her statement O'Leary did not know who she was.

O'Leary promised to furnish a messenger, she stated, provided the papers he carried contained nothing detrimental to the interests of the United States. The witness said she had met the defendant through Carl Rodiger, said to be Lieut. Commander Herman Wessels of the German Navy, and Emil Kipper, both of whom are named in the espionage indictments, and that O'Leary eventually named J. Willard Robinson, who is under indictment for treason, as the prospective messenger.

Rand School Endowment

Fund Made Available Through Professor Herron, It Is Stated

NEW YORK, New York—A jury hearing the government's case against Scott Nearing, the American Socialist Society, and the Rand School of Social Science, accused of writing and disseminating articles tending to obstruct the nation's war activities, was told on Monday that Prof. George D. Herron, appointed by the American Peace Commission a delegate to the forthcoming Princes Islands conference with the Bolsheviks, was responsible for the endowment of the Rand School.

This fact was brought out in cross-examination by Seymour Steadman, chief counsel for the defense, of I. M. Sackin, secretary of the American Socialist Society, a government witness. Sackin testified that the school, which he said had 4000 to 5000 students a year, was able to operate on an extensive scale because of its endowment. This fund, he stated, was made available through the interest of Professor Herron, a member of the American Socialist Society, and a participant in the general direction of the school. Professor Herron's wife was Miss Carrie Rand, daughter of E. D. Rand of Burlington, Iowa, and the

school was named for the Rand family, which participated in the endowment.

The prosecution brought out through Sackin that the American Socialist Society, which is alleged to have conducted, with the Rand School and the latter's bookstore, the circulation, early in the war, of Nearing's pamphlet, "The Great Madness," had approximately 125 members.

SPAIN ALLOWED TO USE GERMAN SHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—It is now announced that, after much negotiation with the allied powers, Spain has at last obtained permission to use the seven German ships which she arranged to take over from Germany last August.

The Carlist organ, El Correo Español, from which Don Jaime declared his disavowal some two years ago, and which under Vasquez de Mella's direction was the Allies' bitter opponent throughout the war, has now completely changed its policy and tactics.

The paper publishes a manifesto from Don Jaime disavowing the recent Germanophile campaign, and the party chiefs, and will now be edited by Don Jaime's secretary, Francisco Melgar, with a pro-Allies staff. The Carlists will publish a manifesto on the return of the special mission conferring with Don Jaime in Paris.

PORTUGUESE LEADERS PROMISE ASSISTANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Leaders of various Portuguese parliamentary parties, including Roman Catholics, have pledged themselves to assist the government unconditionally. In his opening speech to Parliament, the new Premier, Senhor Relvas, said at such a grave moment the government, representing all Republican parties, recognized only one party, that of the Republic. It desired to establish a normal situation rapidly and to punish the authors of the insurrection, and would scrupulously fulfill its international obligations.

Monarchist circles talk of appealing to the European powers to intervene and press the Portuguese Government to take a plebiscite regarding the government the people desire, and abide by the result, which the Monarchists intimate would be overwhelmingly in their favor.

FEWER REQUESTS FOR FEMALE HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to reports received by the United States Employment Service, requests from employers for female help have decreased 48 per cent since the signing of the armistice, while registrations by women for employment have decreased only 12 per cent. During the week ending Nov. 2, 1918, 24,596 women registered with the service for places, and applications for female help amounted to 56,059. During the week ending Jan. 18, 1919, 21,662 women applied for places, while the applications for women workers decreased to 23,742.

Decreases in applications for women workers occur in practically every state reporting a surplus of labor.

ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The anniversary of the blowing up of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898, will be observed in Boston next Saturday night by the Boston Municipal Council, United Spanish War Veterans, who will hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall. John J. Mitchell, United States marshal, will deliver an address.

PROPOSAL HELD IMPRACTICABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Secretary of War has advised the Governor of Massachusetts that his proposal to allow soldiers to take a course at the Massachusetts Agricultural College while they are waiting their discharge is impracticable from the military point of view. The Secretary states that the department plans to discharge the men from service as rapidly as possible.

GERMAN COLONIES IN THE PACIFIC

G. S. Beeby, Labor Minister of New South Wales, Says Feeling Is They Must Be Used as Colonies, Not as Naval Bases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. G. S. Beeby, Minister of Labor and Industry in the New South Wales Cabinet, who is visiting England for the purpose of studying the development of the Whitley scheme of industrial adjustment has stated his point of view regarding the German possessions in the Pacific in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Resolutions recently adopted by the Australian Parliament," he said, "relating to the future control of the occupied German colonies in the Pacific, are inspired more by the fear of the possibility of future wars than as a result of a new policy of imperial expansion. Australian sentiment is essentially democratic, and in few countries there such a strong feeling against expansion by conquest. The unanimous feeling is that the former German possessions must in no way be used as colonies not as naval bases with very little colonization, as was Germany's practice."

"Australia has been inspired to continue her effort to the end of the conflict by the perpetual reminder that the war was not one of conquest but for the preservation of the right of popular government. Any policy which allows desires for new territory to overshadow the arrangement of lasting peace will be bitterly resented. The future of the world depends very largely on the esteem in which races of Anglo-Saxon origin are held. It will be infinitely better for the future of civilization if Great Britain and the Dominions come out of this war without one inch of added territory."

"Let the world clear up this war muddle," said Mr. Beeby in conclusion, "as quickly as possible and then settle down to what is an even greater task—the evolution of democracies which, while preserving the fullest possible measure of individualism, will remove social and economic injustices that today keep civilization tottering on the brink of destructive revolutions."

REPATRIATION OF UNDESIRABLE ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—There has been considerable unrest for some time past in labor circles regarding the disposition of the aliens in Canada, and the government is giving the question its most careful consideration. It is recognized as one of considerable delicacy. With a view to shedding some light on the subject, the Canadian Government has issued the following statement of information:

"There are at present in various internment camps throughout the Dominion about 2200 interned prisoners, of whom 1700 are Germans, the remainder being of Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Of the 1700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of His Majesty's Government. The government has been advised by Great Britain that repatriation is now possible of a number not exceeding 100 adult enemy aliens from the Dominion. An order-in-council has been passed providing for the deportation of all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded as dangerous, hostile or undesirable, and this order is now being carried out, subject, of course, to the limitations necessarily imposed by the shortage of shipping and restrictions by enemy nations upon repatriation. Inquiry is also being made of His Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining directions as to what disposition they wish to be made of the 800 Germans who were transferred from the West Indies."

"There are a large number of aliens employed industrially in Canada, principally in the larger centers. Of these many thousands are anxious to return to European countries and are willing to pay their passage if permitted to do so. Lack of shipping facilities and passports alone prevent a general exodus of these aliens. The government has

taken up with the Canadian ministers abroad the question of transportation for this purpose and also as to whether, pending the official ending of the war, enemy and friendly aliens can be admitted to their respective countries.

"Communication has been made to Sir Robert Borden as to the advisability or necessity of providing for a stipulation in the terms of peace which would permit deportation of enemy aliens after the declaration of peace and any necessary immigration laws against admission of aliens of enemy nationality into Canada. It may prove impracticable for the reasons mentioned to complete the repatriation of those now interned before the conclusion of peace, and there may be European prohibition of immigration after the war."

BOND LOAN LAW TO BE REVISED

Preliminary Steps Being Taken Toward Floating Forthcoming Victory Issue in the Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of disturbed industrial and commercial conditions due to the abatement of war activities and the readjustment from war to peace, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the Ways and Means Committee of the House that he cannot now determine the term and other obligations of the Victory Liberty Loan which is to be offered in the spring. He looks for the beginning of a period of greater prosperity by that time, and asks greater latitude in the exercise of discretion than has been conferred by Congress in previous loans.

The draft of the bill to amend the Liberty bond acts which he submits would (1) increase the authorized issue of bonds from \$20,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000; (2) remove the limitation as to interest rate so far as regards bonds maturing not more than 10 years from the date of issue; (3) authorize the issue of not to exceed \$10,000,000,000 of interest-bearing, non-circulating notes having maturities of from one to five years; (4) authorize the issue of bonds and notes payable at a premium; (5) exempt war savings certificates from income surtaxes; (6) confer authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the exemptions from taxation in respect to future issues of bonds and notes and to enlarge the exemptions of existing Liberty bonds in the hands of subscribers for new bonds and notes; (7) exempt from income surtaxes and profits tax all issues of Liberty bonds and bonds of the War Finance Corporation held abroad; (8) extend the period for conversion of 4 per cent Liberty bonds; (9) create a 2 1/2 per cent cumulative sinking fund for the retirement of the war debt; (10) continue the existing authority for the purchase of obligations of foreign governments after the termination of the war in accordance with the views expressed by former Secretary McAdoo; and (11) extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so as to permit it to make loans in aid of our commerce.

"The bill was introduced by Mr. Glass on Monday, Feb. 10, 1919, and is now being considered by the committee."

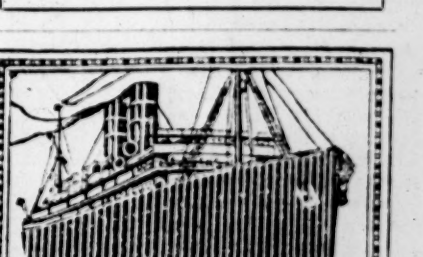
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| AQUITANIA | MAR. 1 |
| Coronia | MAR. 10 |
| Orduna | MAR. 13 |
| Saxonia | MAR. 18 |
| Carmania | MAR. 24 |
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WHAT MAY FOLLOW PEACE CONFERENCE

Permanence Only Assured by
Delegates Elected by People
With Powers of Taxation and
Attributes of a Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When Lincoln was on his way to Washington to resume the presidency of the United States, he spoke the following words, in the course of an address delivered in the Hall at Philadelphia, that hall in which was signed the Declaration of Independence:

"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept the Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, it was the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

Lincoln's expression of that hope is used in significant fashion as a preface to the reprint (Macmillan) of the two articles on the League of Nations which first appeared last month in the pages of The Round Table. The reprint is also noteworthy for a short introduction written by Viscount Grey of Fallodon. Like most statesmen on whom the responsibilities of office have weighed heavily, he turns his gaze to the steps immediately ahead, and does not allow himself to be drawn into any statement as to the goal which is so clearly envisaged by the writers of these articles. Lord Grey heartily approves of the recommendations in the pamphlet as to the Peace Conference developing into a League of Nations by appointing a permanent secretariat, and adjourning its meetings, "instead of dissolving and destroying its machinery."

But if so eminent an authority regards these immediate proposals as sound in themselves—even essential—it becomes doubly important for the general public to make themselves familiar with the further views of guides who have been given this excellent certificate. For it is not what this or that individual thinks in the day for action that will determine a lasting cohesion of nations, but the ready assent of democratic and enlightened peoples to policies which involve the surrender bit by bit of those ideas which made for a false estimate of liberty. Hence the destruction of such untrue ideas in the general consciousness is a prime necessity before statesmen can find the desired democratic sanction for their acts.

For the citizen who is eager to understand the true bearings of the League of Nations, much, therefore, is to be gained by a comparison of the furthest thought expressed in the body of the pamphlet with the clear, practical, limited standpoint which Lord Grey has purposely taken in his foreword. To do this at all thoroughly, the text of the whole must be studied, but since the articles are of considerable length, and have already been noticed in The Christian Science Monitor, all that can be attempted here is to gather up what is essential to such a comparison. On the other hand, the introduction is a new element in the discussion and, owing to its brevity, can be quoted in full.

"It is agreed," writes Lord Grey, "and President Wilson has expressed the opinion that a League of Nations should be formed at the Peace Conference. If that conference is to be without any practical step having been taken, an opportunity will have passed that may never recur till after some experience even more awful than that of this great war."

"But the first work of the Peace Conference must be to settle the terms of peace—a task sufficient to absorb, and even to exhaust the energies of any conference. Is there not a danger that it may separate without having created a League of Nations? Will not the difficulty of creating such a league be most formidable? It will require a formal treaty, offering many a point to criticism and objection. Is there not a danger that such a treaty may not be ratified subsequently by the parliaments of one or more of the great nations concerned, and in particular by the Senate of the United States?"

"To those who are rightly impressed by these difficulties, I would earnestly recommend a careful perusal of the following paper. It shows that it will not be necessary for the Peace Conference to create a League of Nations. The conference will in itself be the vital beginning of a league. All that is absolutely necessary is that it should not commit suicide, but keep itself alive by adjourning and leaving a permanent secretariat, instead of dissolving itself and destroying its machinery."

"This is not all that is desirable. But it is all that is essential. A beginning that has in it vitality and power of growth is better than a more complete and attractive creation that has no life. One is a living thing, the other a piece of furniture."

"Two more points I would especially commend to careful and sympathetic attention. One is the possibility of applying the principle of trusteeship to those vast tracts, especially in Africa, where no independent national government of the native inhabitants can be formed. The other is the emphasis and earnest advocacy of the part to be taken by the United States in helping to give effect to this principle of trusteeship, and in the council of the world. Without the United States, any council or League of Nations will soon be little better than the old concert of Europe, which was invariably spoiled by intrigues within it, and split into opposing groups. It has required the

united efforts of the Allies and the United States to win the war of right against wrong, and to make the peace. It will need the united and continuous, though peaceful, action of all of them to maintain the peace. It would be as fatal to the future of the world for the United States to relapse into the old idea of strict isolation, as it would be for any power to revive the German policy of separate conquest and domination. It is, I believe, in this spirit, and for this purpose, that the people of this country desire close and cordial relations with the United States. We think the people of the United States must be conscious of the great and beneficent influence they have exercised on the history of the world by the part they have taken in this war; and we cannot believe that they will let this influence abate or die."

So runs the foreword. But the writers of the pamphlet go much further. They point to the history of conferences between governments, and show with ruthless logic that no such conferences have ever permanently bound together different national organizations under an effective common government. They might have drawn upon the comparatively recent experience of Australia before the foundation of the Commonwealth, but they preferred to take an example in which there were no such bonds as those afforded by the Colonial Office, the Imperial Government and the primary, to put it no higher, of the British Parliament. They preferred to take the earlier example of the American States, which had ceased to be colonies and were not yet united.

"To fight England they formed an Inter-State Congress, which was just able after eight years of war to expel the British; but only by the incomparable genius of Washington and the blunders of the British command. In peace the Inter-State Congress, after eight years' practical experience of the necessities of government in war, fell down flat. It could not even raise the cash to pay the interest due to its bondholders."

With the insight of genius Washington saw what were the conditions of American freedom, and his lieutenant, Hamilton, demonstrated by reasoning which remains valid for all time, the two conditions which must be realized in order to convert the Inter-State Congress into a government capable of governing. In the first place, Congress must cease to derive its authority from the government of the 13 states, and must draw it directly from the people themselves. It must be elected by the people of all the component states. In the second place, it must be able to tax the people and to collect its taxation from individuals. It could never be a government, in fact as well as in name, so long as its revenues had to be voted by each of the 13 legislatures. The last 130 years have verified the reasoning of Hamilton and Washington. The first Congress was invaluable, but only as a scaffolding whereby the permanent structure could be built. Used to carry the load which only the pillars of a genuine government could bear, it fell in ruins, and had Americans realized nothing more permanent than the scaffolding of the first Congress, the fabric of free society in America would have perished in its fall."

Arguing from this analogy, the writer of the first article proceeds thus: "The Inter-State Conference of the World, of which the Peace Conference will constitute the first meeting, will be a scaffolding, and invaluable as such. But it will not constitute a world government; it is the nation of a world government is placed upon it, it will fall with a crash, and the whole world will be involved in the disaster. Before it can become the government which the world needs, and be really capable of discharging the functions of government, it must consist of representatives sent to it, not by the governments of nations, but by their peoples. And those representatives must be able to impose and collect taxes by acts which need no ratification by the legislatures of existing nations. If and when those conditions are realized, the League of Nations will have developed the structure of a world government."

The foregoing argument has been advisedly dissociated from the subsidiary argument that only so will the democratic nations, which are sufficiently advanced politically, find themselves able to deal justly with the more backward communities, and to give them forms of government, such as will not only insure order, but expedite their advancement to that higher political level at which entrance to the league becomes possible. It is quite true, as the writer says, that if over a League of Nations clothed with the attributes of a government, is used to administer vast territories which cannot as yet govern themselves, it will collapse, and the whole fabric of civilized society be shattered. Yet the main thesis would still be valid, even if there were no such backward communities to be considered, as for most practical purposes there were none in the case of the Australian states. There can, indeed, be no higher task before the League of Nations than the right education and advancement of the minors in the world-family, but the reason why each of the members of the league should part with first one and then another of its attributes of sovereignty lies deeper still in the harmony of things.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PENSIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A delegation of women teachers who have retired from the school service has asked the government to raise the minimum pension from \$75 per annum to at least \$100. The government at present contributes \$30,000 per annum to the pension fund, the 2½ per cent of their salaries which the teachers pay not being sufficient to enable them to meet their needs. About 800 teachers are dependent on this pension fund. The delegation was assured of consideration.

THE ROLLING DOWNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There are days in the summer when a stretch of English down land seems to be the very loveliest country in the world. Space and freedom and fresh air all belong to the downs, but even on wet and windy days when the clouds hang low, and the surface of the close-growing grass is gray, they are beautiful, because of their "still solitude," as Robert Bridges calls it, "only matched in the skies." But of all the year, a September day is the best of all for a tramp over the open road of the down, only the start must be an early one, because it is just when the gray mantle is being transformed by the sunlight that all the wonder of the world seems most marvelous.

The Rambler and I met the Shepherd as we left our gate. "A bit of a haze," he remarked, as he and his dog passed on to the village, and we saw that the high down for which we were making was veiled in one of those delicate, ethereal gray mists that come scudding over by the sea, leaving all the coloring of sea and cliff and herbage the lovelier for its visit. A covey of partridges were scratching and fussing in the chalk-pit, making a morning toilet, and rabbits scuttled into their burrows as we found the winding track that led from fields to down, and when the summit was reached, the sun was catching the last wisps of mist in his splendid rays, turning the world into a scene of translucent beauty. The Channel lay glistening like silver in the sunshine, and we could see the "colored counties" stretched out like a pattern, in which the blue-green woods and the yellow and green of the farm lands worked themselves into a perfect symmetry.

At the edge of the cliff, where the large cracks and folds in the chalk look like grass-covered waves, a colony of jackdaws were holding a vigorous discussion, with that conversational ability that jackdaws possess in such a marked degree. Great gulls sailed over our heads like stately and silent aeroplanes, and younger gulls, shining brown in the sun, skimmed past or dropped to the sea where they rode upon the little waves in company with numerous other friends and relations.

There are some days that are stored in memory, that remain perfectly distinct in every detail, and this is one of them, because it carries every vestige of mist had vanished, the downs became emerald green, the sea a dazzling blue, and all the bays and inlets and villages that yesterday had seemed so remote had advanced to such a friendly nearness that they seemed possessed of all kinds of charming characteristics unnoticed before. Along the horizon of the sea, the ships could be seen, fearlessly working out upon their journeys. The "working" world still existed, though the downs had been a veritable fairyland for a couple of pleasant hours, and, as if to remind me that the world conflict was not yet over, an airship came quietly into view, sailing slowly up in one direction and then as slowly back again. Then a black object in the sea could be identified, moving along the surface of the water. The airship evidently had her auxiliary close by, ready to come to her signal. While we lay munching our breakfast on the down, these ceaseless watchers were hunting the submarines, guarding the waters for the "gallant ships" upon which so much depended.

From somewhere near by, a big gun boomed and then another and another, but even they could not make the vivid beauty of the day seem less kind, nor disturb the conviction that the peace and the beauty were the real heritage of man, a heritage which was permanent and sufficient to be shared by all who cared to enjoy it. The birds ignored the world conflict, as they ignored us. Their own business was apparently absorbing them and there was much coming and going. All of a sudden gulls appeared from every ridge of chalky cliff. "Birds, birds, white as the foam, light as the air" rising, falling, skimming along with great wings outstretched. What provoked the sudden disturbance we could not guess, but as we lay still, looking over the edge of the downy cliff, this swirling concourse of birds was a wonderful sight, a dazzling movement of flashing wings against a background of brilliant blue.

Up above us stood the tall white Runic cross that is a beacon for sailors many miles out to sea. It shared in the beauty of the day, gleaming white and clean, a tribute to the great poet, who found his inspiration in the rolling downs and deep woods of England, who loved the sea and those who go down to the sea in ships and whose memory is inseparable from those downs and deep cliffs into which the sea has cut its way for centuries.

I wonder sometimes if Bridges was

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thinking about my own particular down when he wrote:

I climb your crown and lo! a sight surprising
Of sea in front uprising steep and wide:
And scattered ships ascending
To heaven, lost in the blending.

As we left our downs, the sun had brought about another transformation and the soft, blue haze on the far horizon was enveloping the ships in its magical beauty.

BOLSHEVISM SHOWN AT FRENCH CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The final meeting which closed the Congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme was marked by a rather remarkable incident. During the preceding speeches there had been some signs of dissatisfaction as well as applause, but when M. Victor Basch, after a condemnation of the Central Empires for their responsibility for the war, read an order of the day approved by the central committee, a passage expressing fervent gratitude to the heroes who had made the supreme sacrifice for France and for liberty, elicited such violent protests from a portion of the audience, that the speaker left the platform, followed by the central committee.

In a statement issued later to the press describing the incident, the central committee announce their intention of bringing about a definite rupture with those members of the league who have dared to hoot at the mention of the soldiers of all classes, who have given their lives for their country.

M. Victor Basch and the members of the committee made their exit in the midst of a scene of violent disturbance, and a new committee was formed, with M. Barquisseau, an advocate of the court of appeal, as chairman. Subsequently, several speakers vehemently denounced the allied military intervention in Russia, and an order of the day condemning any intervention in opposition to the Bolsheviks was adopted.

It is stated that a meeting will shortly be held, at which members of the league will be asked to choose between the league within the league set up by the dissension minority and the league itself.

FUTURE OF CADET TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Wright (Purley County School), presiding at a recent meeting of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association at the Guildhall, said that as a result of conferences with the War Office, it had been found that cadet training was not regarded by the War Office as of any military value whatever; though its undoubted value in inculcating morals was fully recognized. It was stated that the War Office welcomed the cooperation of the cadet corps. They must be prepared for opposition, opposition that arose from ignorance of their ideals—their aims. The father and brother back from France would say that because cadets were in khaki, therefore it was inculcating the militarist spirit. Schoolmasters knew the value of cadet training in schools—they knew that no other organization produced the esprit de corps, the morals, the discipline, the fine sense of loyalty, the uplifting sense of self-respect, and the passionate devotion to the unit—the section—the school—the nation.

THE CASE OF BRITISH FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—According to the report of an agent in Athens, published in the Board of Trade Journal, British films have not yet reached the high standard of the artistic films manufactured in Italy, France, and even Denmark. British manufacturers, he adds, do not seem keen to secure the exclusive services of well-known stage actresses, in order to make films that can compete with those made by the continental manufacturers. The one exception is the British comic film, photographed in England, with a really good comic man as chief actor. In dramas the British are behind the Italian and French films, in scenic effects, in the acting and dress of the actors, and also as regards the plots of their dramas. British manufacturers, if they produced well-mounted films out of the exceedingly rich British literature, with good actors and actresses, would have captivated the world. Films, he remarked, require much more scenic and artistic effect to compete with those of Italian and French producers.

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HOW PEOPLES HAVE USED REVOLUTIONS

If Attempt Is Made to Put End to Them in Central and South America, Some Step Is Needed to Insure Fair Elections

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—It has been almost universally true in Central and South America that revolutions have been the only means the people possess to express their will in case they wish to protest against the action of an administration of which they disapprove. It may be said that a really fair election has not taken place in any of the Central and South American countries, with the exception of Colombia, Guatemala, Chile, Brazil and Argentina, in half a century. The importance of this fact in relation to the policy being pursued by the United States Government at present, lies in the ability of the existing administration to retain its hold upon the country indefinitely at election time, if revolutions are to be suppressed by outside forces.

A close observer of Central and South American conditions on the isthmus says that if the League of Nations intends to put an end to revolutions in Central and South America, then it is morally bound to assure freedom and fairness of elections. To deny the right of revolutions, and at the same time to fail to provide for just elections, is to set up an autocracy in every country from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. It is well known in Panama that the election boards in the republic decide the elections. These boards are constituted by the existing administration. They draw up lists of the electors, and are able to throw out any electors whose politics may be undesirable.

Although the constitutions of many of the Central and South American republics forbid a president's succeeding himself immediately, they usually allow him to come in again after the tenure of the office by another. For this reason, the president, who might wish to enjoy another term later, is usually expected to make a bargain with his successor to enable himself to get back later. This practically creates autocracies in Central and South America which might be termed duumvirates. This condition has actually occurred in several countries. Until this is broken up, there will be no such thing as democracy in Central and South America.

The situation is illustrated very pointedly by the recent political history of Panama. In 1912, President Taft decided, upon the request of various public men in Panama, to arbitrate the elections in Panama. As a result of this United States supervision, Dr. Porras was elected President. The constitution of Panama forbids the reelection of an incumbent. Dr. Porras was succeeded by one of his principal political lieutenants, Dr. Valdes, and Dr. Porras himself was sent as Minister to Washington. In Dr. Porras' absence, a new political alignment took place in Panama, in the course of which Dr. Valdes became estranged from Dr. Porras.

When Dr. Valdes passed away, two years after he took his seat, it threw

the election of a new President into the Panama National Congress, as the law does not allow the Vice-President to succeed, as in the United States. The political excitement in Panama over the elections became very intense, and when it was at its height, the chargé d'affaires of the United States, Mr. Greene, made a public proposal that a prominent lawyer, Mr. Arias, be elected to the presidency. This action of Mr. Greene's, which was generally considered highly indiscreet, and which subsequently led to his retirement from his post, was bitterly resented by the Panamanian people, and the National Congress promptly proceeded to elect Dr. Porras to the presidency. The fact that Mr. Greene took it upon himself to make such a proposal has been widely commented upon through Central and South America. The opposition party to Dr. Porras in Panama claimed, with some reason, that this proposal of Mr. Greene resulted strongly to their disadvantage; a claim not without reason, because the election was extremely close. They also say that as the United States Government will not allow any revolutions, and as the electoral machinery is in the hands of the present administration, they will not have an opportunity to rectify the consequences of Mr. Greene's action at the next election. In other words, without some method of arbitrating the elections as a permanent method of procedure, it seems possible that a form of autocracy may easily be set up in Panama, notwithstanding the close proximity of the United States.

One of the greatest desiderata in Central and South America is to obtain fairness of elections. If the League of Nations can manage to get the assent of the Central and South American republics to some form of arbitration by which this can be obtained, it will accomplish much good in that respect at least.

BRITISH TESTIMONY TO GERMAN CRUELTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A party of 250 repatriated prisoners from Germany who arrived at Cannon Street station in January were given a special welcome by the Y. M. C. A. Two privates of the West Yorks regiment, who were captured on the Aisne in September, 1914, told an appalling story of their captivity.

"At the Belgian station, Ancre, to which we were first taken," said one of them, "we had to run the gauntlet of German brutes. They let the French go by, but when the English passed on the platform, they were slashed at with lumps of iron, sticks, and twisted ropes. I was struck twice on the head with a lump of iron, and for two hours the train had to be delayed while the doctor patched up our wounds. Many men's backs were almost broken by being beaten with the buckle end of belts. Finally, the doctor had to draw his revolver to keep the German soldiers away from us."

"Later we were taken to the Russian front, where we had to work in the second and third line of trenches. Our food was terrible—only two meals a day. We all slept in a large marquee, and only on or two had a blanket. The temperature was 33 below zero, and we lay on wire netting placed over the snow and ice. If it hadn't been for the skin coats our people sent out we shouldn't have lived a night through. Our worst experience was at Lamsdorf Lager, in German Poland. There conditions were horrible. I saw 150 Rumanians succumb to starvation in one day. Our food was a soup made of sand, mussels, stones, and rotten mangolds all boiled together, and before we received this we had to line up and say our prayers. They kept up the brutality until just before we left, when we suddenly became 'comrades.'"

FINANCE EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Blockade, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, announces that a notice is being sent to bankers relieving them of formalities required before financing exports from Great Britain to neutral European countries. All the restrictions and returns rendered necessary by the war are being reviewed by the finance section of the Ministry of Blockade, with a view to further simplification.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 574)

A Practical Soldiers' Memorial
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It occurs to me that a municipal forum, commons, recreation hall, or whatever name a community may prefer, answering the purposes of the Y. M. C. A., as already established in most cities and many of our larger towns, but entirely lacking in most small and many large ones, would be a most appropriate and practical soldiers' memorial.

I know many towns where many young men, too seriously minded to care to loaf about the streets and pool rooms, or even to waste their time and money on moving pictures, do so waste their time for lack of just such facilities as I mention above. Comparatively few have homes in every way conducive to their entertainment and elevation, and a considerable percentage of them would take advantage of and be greatly benefited by light, comfortable rooms for reading, games, etc. Tablets with the names of service men, records of special achievements, etc., could be displayed most appropriately in such a good advantage in such a building.

If lectures, less formal talks, and debating can be made a prominent feature, supervised and participated in by social workers on the most democratic lines, giving all classes and all schools of thought equal opportunities, herein we can also meet the demand for Americanization and training for citizenship. It might prove for some a substitute for the saloon, also.

A park or monument may be desirable in many places, but in smaller communities, where there is now no Y. M. C. A. or similar institution, and where it is not easy to provide all things desirable, this appeals to me as the most appropriate and practical of any.

(Signed) RALPH E. MERAS,
Exeter, New Hampshire, Jan. 29, 1919.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to D. Visser, G. J. Sombeek and J. Veerman, Dutch sailors belonging to the garrison of Terschelling. On Aug. 11, 1918, the British coastal motor boat No. 47 ran in to about half a mile from the shore near Terschelling, badly afloat, and with two out of her crew of three men seriously wounded and practically unconscious. The commanding officer put lifebelts on these two men and dropped them into the water before his boat was completely destroyed. Visser, Sombeek and Veerman, observing from the shore the plight of the wounded men, swam out and brought them in, one by one, doing the double journey twice. They swam a total distance of about 2000 yards. But for their services the two wounded men would undoubtedly have been drowned.

LYONS FAIR EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Carrying 30,000 cubic feet of Canadian exhibits to be shown at the Lyons Fair, in France, the steamship Volodga has set sail for the French port of Nantes. This is the first time that Canada has been represented at the Lyons Fair. Altogether 55 prominent Canadian manufacturers are represented.



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NEW YORK PLANS
DRY ENFORCEMENTComprehensive Measure, Now in
Both Branches of Legislature,
Follows General Lines Laid
Down for Federal ApprovalSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York State Prohibition Enforcement Bill, backed by the Anti-Saloon League and the United Prohibition forces of the State, was introduced in the State Senate at Albany on Monday by George F. Thompson, and in the Assembly by Walter S. McNab.

The bill is based upon the composite of the tested enforcement measures of the entire country. This composite was compiled, for the purpose of drafting a national code to be enacted by Congress, by the general attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In addition, the bill includes all the provisions of the present liquor law of New York tested in the courts, which were applicable and now adapted to New York procedure.

The prohibition forces, in the face of all the freak, obnoxious measures designed to make prohibition odious, will fight for their own enforcement bill. The league believes the freak bills are primarily planned to tempt the league into objection, because of their palpable bad faith, the wets in such a case to hold the league up to ridicule on the ground that it does not want honest enforcement. The prohibitionists insist that their own bill proves that they will stop at nothing short of honest enforcement.

One section of the bill shows the false basis for the claim put forward by some members of the Roman Catholic clergy that prohibition is an infringement upon sacramental rites. This section provides for the issuance of "commercial permits" to wholesale or retail druggists, manufacturers of alcohol, or compounds, or preparations thereof, for permitted purposes, or manufacturers of wine for medicinal or sacramental use, and to manufacturers of non-potable preparations. The fee for a commercial permit is \$50 a year, and rigid safeguards are thrown around its issuance. Provision is made for the issuance of special permits, for which no fee is charged, to the proper officers of hospitals, laboratories and similar public institutions, or manufacturing establishments, to clergymen or priests, to physicians, and to common carriers, permitting the obtaining, possession and transportation of liquor for authorized purposes, and its sale on prescription where the same is not prohibited under the local option features of the present laws. The prohibitionists assert that this section proved that they never had any intention of prohibiting the manufacture and proper sale of sacramental or medicinal alcohol.

The wets have been most active in their propaganda concerning the search and seizure and the percentage-of-alcohol features of enforcement. The dries, in their bill, so far as search and seizure are concerned, are no more drastic than the law which has been in existence, applicable to dry territory in this State, for some 20 years. The measure embodies the substance of the present law, and includes the essential provisions to safeguard the sanctity of the home, now contained in the liquor tax law.

The prohibitionists, therefore, will not, and presumably the commissioner of excise, whom the bill proposes to make responsible for enforcement, will not undertake to disturb such small amounts of liquor as individuals may have for private consumption, so long as they do not violate the spirit of the law.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, believes that when the manufacture is cut off, such persons will not be able to replenish their stock. The possession of a few quarts of liquor by an individual, he says, is of no consequence compared with the systematic seduction of the youth to train them to take the place of the tapers as they disappear, with commercialized exploitation of the public for gain, and with the open drinking place as a public nuisance, all of which are the things the American people intended to destroy in the adoption of the amendment.

The section on search and seizure provides that no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling, occupied as such, unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any purpose other than a private residence, or unless such a residence is a place of public resort.

One of the striking features of the bill is that it includes no new percentage-of-alcohol standard. In this it follows the present state law, which does not allow 4 per cent, or even 2 per cent beer in dry territory.

The word "liquor," says the bill, "or the phrase, 'intoxicating liquors,' shall be construed to include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor and alcoholic liquors and compounds, whether proprietary, patented, or not, which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage, and all mixtures, compounds and preparations, whether liquid or not, which are intended, when mixed with water or otherwise, to produce, by fermentation or otherwise, any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage, and anything defined as intoxicating liquor by the laws of the United States."

This section, it will be noted, bars out even the so-called "beer tablets," and places no limit on the percentage of alcohol, however high, that may be used for purposes lawful under the bill. On the other hand, no percent-

age, no matter how low, is permitted for unlawful purposes. This dashes the hopes of the "near beer" people.

The possession of liquor, except under physician's prescription, is today unlawful in more than half of the towns of this State, and in 19 cities which voted to adopt this feature of prohibition. The prohibitionists claim this provision has worked no hardship and caused no injustice. They do not think their opponents can consistently refuse to accept the provisions in this bill already applicable in territory which has decided to outlaw the liquor traffic.

The measure does not aim at interfering with any legitimate business outside of the traffic in alcoholic liquor, or compounds or preparations thereof for beverage purposes. Under it, crooked business will be interfered with purposefully. Any business which involves the manufacture of preparations which can be used as substitutes for alcoholic beverages must adjust itself to the changed situation. Other businesses will not be affected.

The bill has purposely been made sweeping enough to make it possible to reach every violation of the spirit of the prohibition amendment, and to avoid the charge of discrimination in enforcement.

TZAR'S FOLLOWERS
AID BOLSHEVIKIDr. Harry Pratt Judson Says
That Affairs in Near East
Are Serious and Worse in Russia
Than Under Former RulerSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"The present government of Russia, if it can be called government, is more tyrannical than the government of the Tzar of Russia, ever was," said Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from the Near East, in speaking to a meeting of ministers here on Monday.

Dr. Judson said he had gained his information from various persons, and after carefully sifting what he heard, this was the conclusion he had arrived at regarding Russia. Some of the same people who helped the Tzar carry on his autocratic government are now allied with the Bolsheviki, he stated. The reports that he had seen showed that it is the common practice of the Bolsheviki to plunder and murder.

Before a civilization adequate for the Twentieth Century can be brought about in the Near East, a new kind of morals is needed there, said Dr. Judson. "Graft in public life in the Near Eastern countries is the most common thing. What the people in the United States regard as the worst kind of graft is there a regular practice. An official often gets his office by paying \$50,000 for it and in the course of several years retires with a fortune. Public offices must cease to be used for private gain, in the Near East, he said, before proper governmental conditions can be brought about."

President Judson also said that there is not much hope when the women occupy the position in life that they do in some of the oriental countries. The seclusion of the Persian women and their lack of education, he commented upon as factors hindering the proper development of the country. There are some gleams of light, he said, in that girls' schools have been established by missionaries, and also in the fact that the Persian women are awakening to the need of enlightenment.

President Judson went to Teheran, capital of Persia, as chairman of the American Committee on Relief in the Near East.

GENERAL ADOPTION OF
MASKS IS NOT URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In view of the apparent recrudescence at some points of measures designed to force the wearing of gauze masks, the following from a so-called influenza bulletin reprinted from the American Journal of Public Health for January, 1919, is of interest:

"The evidence before the committee as to beneficial results consequent upon the enforced wearing of masks by the entire population at all times was contradictory, and it has not encouraged the committee to suggest the general adoption of the practice."

The "bulletin" of the American Public Health Association just quoted from is stated to be "a preliminary working program prepared by an additional committee and based on papers, committee reports and discussions presented at the meeting of the association held in Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 3 to 12, 1918."

This meeting of the American Public Health Association was reported in the press at the time, there being a wide divergence of views among the doctors in attendance as to the correct means of coping with the alleged epidemic.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual state budget was filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Monday afternoon by Representative B. Loring Young, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It totals \$24,944,664.22. Some of the larger appropriations are: Legislative Department \$492,120, Commission on Waterways and Public Lands \$1,200,000, Highway Commission \$3,991,204, State Forester's Department \$329,650, Board of Education \$988,706, with another \$885,610 for the state normal schools; Health Department \$334,200.

TURKS ACCUSED OF
ACTS OF CRUELTYIndictment of Massacres Drawn
Up by Greek Deputy—Greek-
Armenian Demonstration Is
Held in LondonSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Trafalgar Square yesterday was the scene of a combined Greek-Armenian demonstration in support of the demand for liberation of the subject people of Turkey from oppression and domination of the Turk. Messages of sympathy and encouragement were read from Queen Alexandra, Mr. Venizelos, Borghese Bunar Pasha, Viscount Bryce, and Viscount Gladstone, and the following resolutions for submission to the Peace Conference put to the meeting by Dr. Gifford were carried unanimously:

"The Turkish domination over the Greek and Armenian lands shall come to an end."

That in accordance with the right of every nationality to self-determination an independent Armenian state be constituted, and that Greek regions of the Ottoman Empire be reunited to Greece.

That adequate reparation be exacted from those guilty of devastation of Greek lands, and that authors of the murder of 2,000,000 Greeks be punished.

Among those present were Mr. Vasilakaki, deputy for Mitylene in the Greek Parliament, and Mr. Simeonoglou, Greek deputy for Smyrna in the Turkish Parliament, who escaped from Turkey to denounce those Turkish officials responsible for the crimes committed under the Young Turk régime during the war.

Regarding these officials and their deeds, Mr. Simeonoglou has now drawn up a formal indictment, which reads in part as follows:

"Djemal Bey, Governor of Trebizond, in one night had all the ships in Trebizond harbor filled with about 15,000 Armenians, on the pretense they were to be deported to Samsun, and then had them thrown into the sea by his faithful followers, who had previously robbed the victims."

"Abdul Kadir, Governor of Dez, on plea of acting in the interest of public health, had deep trenches dug and buried alive over 50,000 surviving Armenian women and children deported from Asia Minor and European Turkey."

"Hadja Adil, Governor of Adrianople on pretext that the Greeks, and not the Turks had assassinated his son, had all the Greek inhabitants of Adrianople, Kirk-Kiliseh, Didortica, Gallipoli, and throughout Thrace, persecuted and massacred."

As a result the Young Turk Government appointed him president of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies.

"Azmi, Governor of Koniah, was sent to Paris to assassinate Cherif Pasha. On returning to Koniah, he had all the leading Greeks deported and declared he would force the Greeks to beg for a living. As a reward, the Young Turk Government appointed him Governor of Beyrouth. In six months he had half the population perishing of starvation. Mouamer Bey, Governor of Sivas, allowed the Turks there to carry off all the beautiful Armenian women, provided they massacred the rest of the Armenian population. Rahmi Bey, Governor of Smyrna, after having hunted 200,000 Greeks by steel and fire, devoted his attention during the war to business transactions, and with some of the less scrupulous Levantines, made a fortune of several million pounds sterling at the expense of the Christian population. To escape punishment, he gave himself out, through his partners, as pro-British."

"Vehib Pasha, commander-in-chief of Turkish forces on the Russian front, after having robbed the notables of Samsun of several thousands of Turkish pounds and, on pretext of military necessity, had his special delegate, Raffet Pasha, burn down 700 Greek villages of the Black Sea. The inhabitants were deported in a pitiable condition to the interior of Anatolia, and the notables of the prosperous towns were deported to Tzorum in thousands. Rechat Bey, Governor of Diarbekir, assisted by a deputy, Feizi, had all the male Armenian population massacred and thrown into the Tigris. He had anatomical experiments carried out upon the Christian clergy, 60 in all, and had them slain in prison after unheard-of sufferings."

"Talaat Pasha, Grand Vizier, ordered the massacre of the Armenians who attempted to offer resistance at Oufra, and not one escaped."

"Bedri Bey, prefect of police at Constantinople, after persecuting and torturing thousands of Greeks and Armenians in Constantinople prisons, was made governor of Halep, where he made a fortune at the expense of the Christian population."

"Ali Mounif, governor of Lebanon, reduced the population by starvation from 400,000 to 100,000 in six months. As a reward, he was appointed Minister of Public Works."

"Djemal Pasha, commander-in-chief of the fourth army corps, chose Damascus as his headquarters, and has been the Nero of the whole of Syria and Cilicia."

"During the war he had thousands of Arab and Syrian notables hanged on the slightest pretext. Halli Bey, Governor and military commander of Baghdad, and his staff, only abandoned Baghdad to the British after subjecting the Jews and other notables to atrocious murders and thefts."

"Dr. Nazim, acquitted and released at Athens, declared on his arrival at Smyrna that Hellenism would repent of having spared him, as he would not leave one Greek alive in Turkey."

The Governor of Angora, after sep-

arating the men from the women and children, had the men massacred by professional butchers and the women and children deported to the Derzoor Desert.

"Ahmed Nessim, Minister for Foreign Affairs, threatened the Greek deputies, declaring that the Turkish Chamber held that not one Greek should be left alive in Turkey."

"Hairi Bey, Sheikh U'l Islam, signed the famous 'fetva' for the total extermination of the Armenians. Djahit Bey established a commission against profiteering. He appointed himself president, and took all that accrued for himself."

"Other Turkish officials involved are: Dr. Behaeddin Chakir, Zia Bey, Mithad Choukri, Atif Bey, Hillmi Bey, Hussein Bey, Eyoub Sabir, Dr. Rous-soubi Bey, Talaat Bey, Kemal Bey, together with all the Turkish general governors and their staffs, directors of the police and commanders of the mounted police of the provinces, and with rare exceptions, all the civilian and military employees of the Young Turk Government."

In his speech, delivered from the plinth of the Nelson Column, Mr. Vasilakaki explained that Mr. Simeonoglou and himself, like all Greeks and Armenians, are particularly anxious that the names of men such as these should be known, and that they should suffer individual punishment for their deeds."

The Greeks and Armenians insist, he declared, that if the former Kaiser and his subordinates are punished, the Young Turk officials must be punished, too, and judged by the same standard and jury. The Ottoman dynasty, he declared, has been more dangerous to the peace of Europe than has the Hohenzollern or Hapsburg, and it and its satellites must disappear. The present Turkish Government is now trying to save itself, and the men responsible for the crimes enumerated, by declaring that it will punish them itself. Not only, however, would this prove to be a mere subterfuge, but no Turkish officials are to be found entitled to take such action, since all are deeply involved in the crimes committed, and no Turkish government has a right to the name. The associated governments themselves must undertake the task of punishing the Turk, Mr. Vasilakaki declared, just as it must undertake to see that the Turk disgorge the millions of stolen money he has invested in German banks."

As for the future, Mr. Vasilakaki maintained that there can be no peace for Europe unless the Turk is ejected from Greek and Armenian territory. In this connection, he urged that Indians and others jealous for the rights of Muhammadanism should look to the Arabs, rather than to the Turks as the real and rightful guardians of their faith."

Turkish Arrests Discounted

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Armenian headquarters are not impressed by the show of sternness of the Turkish Government against members of the Committee of Union and Progress.

The arrests of persons responsible for the Armenian massacres, and other misdemeanors, are taking place owing to the influence of the British Government and to make a good impression. Turkey has often adopted such measures to pacify European opinion. It is an old game, and amounts to little. The committee uses a strong organization throughout the whole of Turkey, and because they are momentarily out of office, it does not follow they do not still in reality hold power.

The Armenian massacres were carried out in collusion with Germany; they are therefore an international matter, and punishment of the assassins must be carried out by an international court, and not by a make-believe Turkish Government.

BREWERIES FOR COLD STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—Sioux City's two breweries, closed when Iowa became dry territory three years ago, and which have stood idle a considerable part of the time, are now being used for cold-storage purposes and are apparently doing a profitable business, as there has been greatly increased demand here for cold-storage capacity to care for dairy and poultry products and potatoes coming to this market from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming since Interstate Commerce Commission rulings have given the city favorable terminal rates.

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INDUSTRIAL STATUS
IN UNITED KINGDOMJ. H. Thomas Says Workers
Demanded and Would Insist
Upon Voice in Those Things
Affecting Their Daily LotSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, just back from France, addressed a mass meeting of members in Euston Theater this afternoon on the present industrial situation. War, he said, had caused inevitable reaction, but it had also proved that the condition under which the men and women of the country worked and lived was unworthy of the heroism displayed. The National Union of Railwaymen was the strongest trade union in the country. It represented the key industry of the nation, but they must remember their duty in relation to the power they possessed.

"However powerful and strong we may be," he went on, "the state is more powerful. Citizenship has a stronger claim than any sectional interest. As trade unionists, we have got to remember we have to make our sectional claims consistent with and part of our duty as citizens of the state. The unfortunate tendency today is to assume we can hold up the state to ransom any time. We may succeed and achieve our object, but if we did it at the expense of the state, then as citizens we have destroyed all claim to citizenship."

On the question of an eight-hour day, Mr. Thomas stated he did not want it so that they might work overtime, but so they might have family life in decency and comfort. They had demanded the immediate release of the railway men in the army to cope with the situation created by the eight-hour day. How far that demand could be gratified, Mr. Thomas proceeded to show. Demobilization of the army was dependent upon the railway operating corps, and if they were demobilized the whole of the troops would be left stranded in France, Germany and Belgium. There were hundreds of miles of line absolutely controlled by the railways operating staff, but by the new system of transport by water the work on railways would be lessened and an effort would be made to release men. Until that could be done, it would be impossible to give effect to the eight-hour day in accordance with their views."

Mr. Thomas regretted that agreements were often spoiled by the manner in which they were interpreted. Many disputes, he said, were caused primarily because employers failed to recognize that the worker was not content to be merely a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. They demanded and were going to insist on a voice in things that affected their daily lives, and the sooner employers recognized it, the better for all concerned."

Mr. Thomas expressed his intention of challenging the government on the floor of the House for a statement of policy regarding railways. "I am going to ask them," he said, "to recognize clearly that they were returned to power because they promised a new England." Begging them to recollect the 40 years' struggle for recognition, he added: "We must have loyalty to the organization. There are two dangers—people who cannot read the signs of the times and the reactionaries who believe they are born to govern, that they must enjoy the best in life and that what is left is good enough for the others. Equally there is a danger of those who believe we can revolutionize by industrial trouble or introduce what we call the Russian method into this country. I am as bitterly opposed to one as to the other, because I believe both are dangerous. Both must be fought, as both are against the best interests of the workers. That is why I come to plead with you and all railwaymen in the country not to take the law into your own hands. The essence of democracy is to be at least loyal to those you have put in authority."

Mr. Thomas concluded with a stirring appeal against precipitate action, and the meeting passed a resolution welcoming the beginning of negotiations on the railwaymen's national program. The meeting cheered Mr. Thomas enthusiastically when he left the building.

RECEPTION FOR 26TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An all-rates New England reception for the men

of the twenty-sixth (New England) division, American expeditionary force, is being planned in anticipation of the return of the troops from overseas, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, has invited the governors of all six New England states to confer with him in Boston on Friday for the purpose of outlining a program for welcoming the men.

TRANSPORTATION
AT COST ADVOCATEDRailroad Brotherhoods Would
Have Some Direct Govern-
mental Agency, and Oppose
Return to Private Control

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Some direct governmental agency, working not for profit but to furnish transportation at cost, was advocated on Monday by the four railroad brotherhoods as their solution of the railroad problem before Congress.

A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, speaking for the four big employees' organizations, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said the heads of the other three brotherhoods had been won over by government ownership of railroads by experience under government operation and that all endorsed in the main the plan presented by Glenn E. Plumb last week, though they had not considered its details.

Mr. Garretson declared that the financial and operating sides of the railroad question were practically one, and that the task of Congress was to decide whether the two functions could be best performed by private or government ownership.

Mr. Garretson said that Warren S. Stone, head of the engineers, W. G. Lee of the trainmen and Timothy Shea of the firemen, were private ownership advocates until the experience of government operation as compared with private operation. He explained that they still advocated ownership in general, but government ownership as applied to the railroad industry. He thought it was the indication of what government ownership might be if perfected that had caused their change of view.

Mr. Garretson opposed any plan for guaranteeing a return to the railroads under private ownership.

"Whether the roads are retained or returned," he said, "the very essence of regulation and rate fixing has got to go back to valuation. Why should posterity be burdened with a constantly growing account adding to the capitalization of the roads, when exact methods exist for putting rates on a cost basis?"

Charles E. Cottrell, of Atlanta, Georgia, representing the Southern Traffic League, told the committee that many Southern business men would be forced into bankruptcy "if the wholesale revision of the freight rates initiated under the arbitrary power of the Director-General was continued." He said the Railroad Administration had been altogether too generous in wage increases.

FELIX FRANKFURTER RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Felix Frankfurter on Monday announced his resignation as assistant to the Secretary of Labor and chairman of the War Labor Policies Board. The board will go out of existence within a few weeks.

M. PINOT REFUTES
CHARGE IN CHAMBERIn Indignant Letter to M. Des-
chanel, President, He Protests
Against Accusations Made
Against Non-DeputiesSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—A letter has been published in the press addressed to Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, by M. Pinot, general secretary of the Comité des Forges, protesting against the accusations made by M. Barthe in the Chamber of Deputies against persons who, not being deputies, were thus unable either to protest or meet the accusations thus preferred. He protests against the statement that he carried on a campaign against the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France because "it would entail on the frontiers a customs barrier from an economic point of view." M. Pinot points out that a document quoted by M. Barthe as having been written by him is known to have quite another origin. The second document was a report made by M. Pinot before the senatorial commission appointed to consider means for insuring economic expansion after the war.

In this report M. Pinot states he considered the coal supply question and those problems which the return of France to her ancient frontiers would raise, French production would, from the incorporation of new iron works, jump from five to ten millions of tons without any possibility of the consumption having also reached so great a development. It was therefore necessary to consider various means of insuring an outlet for this excess in such a way that at a given time the benefit might be enjoyed by the French industries. "These are problems which the French delegates at the conference have to solve today," adds M. Pinot, "and according to the solutions obtained, France will come out of this war either really victorious or having simply lost the elite of her manhood, in order merely to be the winner in battle."

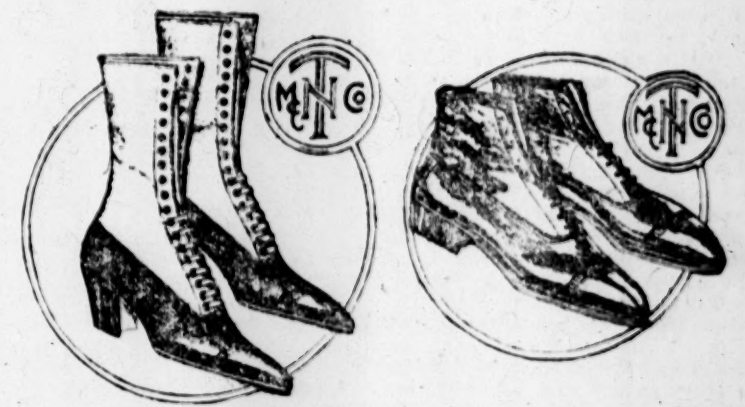
"Not only did he never have any doubt as to the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, but realizing that the coal deficiency would by the very fact of such a return, be increased from 21,000,000 tons to 31,000,000, he claimed as a necessity that the Saar Valley should be returned to France, since by its coal productions it would restore the deficiency to the former figure."

M. Pinot concludes his letter by a testimony to the patriotism and devotion to duty of all members of the Comité des Forges.

GROCERS UNITE IN BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Independent grocers of the city have formed a buying organization to meet the competition of chain stores, according to an announcement by the Retail Grocers Association. It is explained that the 250 grocers in the organization now have a large warehouse, with Michigan Central sidetracks and a number of army trucks supplying the dealers. Instead of buying in small quantities, the grocers now have the advantage of carload buying by experts.

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FEDERAL PACKER COMMISSION URGED

Attorney for Armour & Co., in Senate Inquiry, Proposes a Mixed Governing Body—Opposes Coercive Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There were evidences on Monday that the hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee relating to the packers are to be expedited. Heretofore, witnesses have not only had all the time they wanted to bring in arguments and statistics without limit, but both they and the counsel for the committee, and sometimes members of the committee, have been diverted to discussions that were irrelevant. At the rate at which the proceedings were advancing, little headway would have been made before the close of this session of Congress.

Chairman Gore gave notice that he would be in order today, and the committee refused to permit Levy Mayer, attorney for J. Ogden Armour, and Francis J. Heney, counsel for the committee, to enlarge upon the accusations brought against each other. The denial by Mr. Mayer that he had made overtures to Mr. Heney offering him employment by the packers, and the reiteration in detail by Mr. Heney that Mr. Mayer had, both in Chicago and in Washington, approached him with propositions that were at least open to that interpretation. Mr. Mayer then sought to read into the record an alleged adverse chapter in the legal career of Mr. Heney, but it was here that the committee decided that such time-consuming tactics would not be of great public service in finding out how detrimental were the methods of the packers and how they could be corrected.

Mr. Mayer, who was on the stand the greater part of the day in opposition to the bill introduced by Senator Kendrick for the regulation of the packing business, was finally asked by Senator Norris, what he would propose in lieu of such legislation. He replied that he and Mr. Armour had talked over a plan, as Mr. Armour testified on the last day that he appeared before the committee, but that he would rather have Mr. Armour present it. Senator Norris insisted that as the witnesses in behalf of the packers had uniformly attacked the methods of the Federal Trade Commission and the legislative proposals of congressmen, and had offered nothing of a constructive nature, Mr. Mayer should give the committee any plan that he had talked over with Mr. Armour.

Mr. Mayer thereupon called attention to the state of the packing business, the "big five" alone doing a business of between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 last year, and said that in dollars and cents the packers do a larger business than the railroads of the United States, totaling at least \$3,000,000,000 last year. "This business should not be destroyed," he said. "You have given the national banks a federal reserve commission and the railroads a regulatory commission. Why should not the packing industry, growers and feeders and packers, have a commission made up perhaps of three each from the packers, producers, and consumers, with possibly a tenth or eleventh member? Keep politics out of it."

"How would you do this?" he was asked.
"Let each class select its own representative to be nominated by the President and confirmed by Congress. Such a commission could stabilize shipments, but, in my opinion, it cannot fix prices, because of their changed fluctuations."

Mr. Mayer thought that the committee could arrive at speedier results if this plan were developed without exciting acrimony. "So far, it has engendered public distrust," he said. "The packers should not be pilloried." Senator Norris called attention to the fact that every improvement that had been made in the conditions of public utilities had been at the expense of a struggle. Public attention had to be aroused.

"We must not overlook the fact that the packers are the ones charged with the practices which the people do not approve," said Senator Gronna.
The committee and Mr. Mayer agreed that there will be trouble and discontent until the public is satisfied, but Mr. Mayer maintained that the railroads had been foolish in resisting legislation, while the packers were justified in resisting the methods invoked in this investigation. He did not approve of using money for bribery, but did approve of spending it for propaganda.

Mr. Mayer declared that economic evils cannot be changed by law. His idea was that some regulatory system could be arrived at without injury to anyone by every one getting together. He believed that licensing of packing houses and other phases of the proposed legislation would be unconstitutional, and he cited cases, notably that of the test case of the Child Labor Law, to prove it.

Senator Kenyon replied, "You know that something is going to be done, even if we have to take the chance of the supreme court passing on it." Mr. Mayer said that had been hoped that something might be done, without fear of Mr. Heney or the Sherman Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The 1919 season of river traffic has been opened by the sailing of the Over Barrett with a cargo of eight carloads of corn for Kansas, and for Mexico, and back

powder, paint, brass and rope for gulf ports. The sailing was made the occasion for the dedication of the new municipal dock in St. Louis. Hitherto all sailings of the government fleet have been from an East St. Louis, Illinois, dock.

With the opening of the 1919 season the complete figures for the service in 1918, beginning on Sept. 28, have been announced. The boats carried a total of 29,199 tons or 24 one-way trips. The total of ton miles was 28,550,548, and on the 1190-mile course to the sea the boats traveled 25,793 miles. Of the total tonnage last season St. Louis furnished 20,199 tons and New Orleans 5830 tons. The movement upstream has been a decided drawback to operation, a condition that rail and water rates now established are expected to correct.

LOCAL DISCHARGE PLAN ADVOCATED

New York Merchants Association Seeks Way of Equalizing the Distribution of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Discharge of soldiers by the local boards through which they entered the service, and an extra allowance of from three to six months' pay, in monthly installments, are two measures being advocated by the Merchants Association. A letter urging them has been sent to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The association believes that the measures would restore the man-power represented in the service to the various portions of the country in the ratio in which it was withdrawn for war purposes.

Large numbers of returning soldiers, when discharged from near-by camps, remain in New York City, looking for positions, thus making the work of the United States Employment Service and other employment facilities much more difficult. A similar condition is said to prevail in other parts of the country. The association believes that the acuteness of the employment situation would be mitigated, to a large extent, if the men were distributed over the country through discharge from their local boards, and if they were assured of an income sufficient to support them while they were looking for work. It is thought that men unable to find work, and without money, are much more susceptible to radicalism and unrest than they would be if they were certain of a small income. Employers are also urged to make a survey of their plants to determine whether it is possible, by readjusting departments, to provide additional positions which might be filled by discharged men.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEST IN KANSAS

House of Representatives Votes That Attendance Cannot Be Required Where Other Tongue Than English Is Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The first actual test of the plan to prevent the use of foreign languages in Kansas schools met with great success when a bill to promote the attendance of children in schools came up for passage in the State House of Representatives. An amendment providing that attendance could not be required at any school where other than the English language was taught was adopted without debate. Attendance at a school where foreign languages are taught is also not to be counted under the Compulsory School Attendance Law.

The bill, as it has been passed by the House, provides that every child from six to sixteen years of age must be a regular attendant in school during at least eight months of the year. There is some demand that the period be made nine months. English is the only language that can be taught in the public schools and attendance in a private or parochial school where only the English language is taught in the common grades is to be the same as attendance in the public schools.

The bill prohibiting the use of any but the English language in the public schools has been reported favorably by the Education Committee of the House and soon a certain amount of enactment by the Legislature. Owing to the fact that the attendance law was passed first, the amendment was inserted to make certain that legislation on the subject would be enacted even if the special bill should fail.

NEW UTAH POWER COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—With a capitalization of \$300,000, the Carbon Water, Land & Power Company, which plans to take over the property of the former Price River Irrigation Company, recently disposed of by sheriff's sale to the State of Utah, has filed articles of incorporation. The Carbon Company will purchase the certificates of sale, now in the possession of the State Land Board, as soon as the period of redemption allowed to the former company has elapsed.

DOLLARS TURNED TO BULLION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—More than 125 bushels of silver dollars were shipped on Monday from the Treasury vaults to the Philadelphia mint, to be melted into half dollars for export to India. The daily Treasury financial statement announced merely that current assets in silver dollars had fallen \$1,118,000 since the previous day. This was one of the shipments which have taken \$20,000,000 from the vaults in recent months to be melted down and exported to the Allies.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK

Drastic Action to Be Taken in Cases of Some Leaders—Citizens' Committee Votes to Protect the Operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Determination of the local authorities to take drastic steps against the leaders of the strike of the textile operatives here, which has been featured by extreme Socialist utterances at meetings of the various nationalities, was apparent on Monday, when Ima Kaplan, secretary of the general strike committee, was arrested on a federal charge of failing to register under the United States Selective Service Act. This charge was found to be groundless, and Kaplan was released, when his wife produced a card showing that he had registered in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Kaplan, meanwhile, had been taken before the federal authorities in Boston, who subsequently discharged him. He is expected back here today.

The fact that more of the strikers returned to work on Monday and that others are anxious to do so, provided they are assured of their personal safety, is regarded as evidence that the strike is lagging and that it is being held together mainly by the agitators who led the operatives into demanding 54 hours' wages after the mills had granted them the 48-hour working week which is being sought all over the country by the textile craft. Kaplan is a Russian by birth. He states that he came to the United States 12 years ago and has never taken out naturalization papers.

The Mayor's committee of citizens held another meeting on Monday night and resolved to take every step within their power to assist all strikers who desire to return to work to do so unmolested. It was resolved, if necessary, to establish a counter picket line of citizens to protect operatives going to or from their work. The committee also voted to undertake mediation. The extremists who are prominent in the strike were severely condemned in other resolutions.

In the Arlington district the police were compelled to employ harsh measures in dispersing a crowd which gathered soon after the mills had begun work for the day. Some arrests were made.

Loomfixers have voted to return to work on the basis of 48 hours' pay for a 48-hour week. They appointed a committee to wait on the mill agents of the American Woolen Company, whom they expect to see today. Meanwhile the firemen at the print works of the Pacific mills returned to work on Monday, having been out for one week on a sympathetic strike.

The Central Labor Union branded the strike on Monday as un-American and part of a Bolshevik movement. The union stated:

"The American Federation of Labor has decided that the demonstration of strikers is part of a scheme un-American and in the interests of Germany. It is remembered that so-called Bolsheviks and un-American agitators in Chicago several weeks ago arranged to hold demonstrations in four great industrial centers, namely, Seattle, Lawrence, Butte and Paterson. The American Federation of Labor has made an investigation of local conditions and it resulted in the above finding."

SEATTLE STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

(Continued from page one)

freedom for themselves and their children. My father taught us in broken English what a great country this was. He was a true American, a true man. My mother loved this country. All my brothers and sisters felt the way I do. I have nine children and during all this trouble we did not even lock the doors of our home. They were all unafraid because this is the United States of America and the percentage of traitors is very small.

"Fear would have brought disaster, Seattle, after reading my proclamation, responded as though it was a free alarm. I am proud to be Mayor of Seattle; I am prouder to be a citizen of the United States. All these troubles are but bubbles on the surface of our great government stream; the depths flow silently on to the sea of universal freedom and liberty for all mankind; nothing can check its progress.

"We must banish fear from the people of the world. I fear no living thing. Everything is all right and will always be all right."

The sympathetic strike at Tacoma, which became effective only in part, was called off on Sunday night. The committee claimed a victory in that it demonstrated the solidarity of labor.

Strikers Announced Plan

Purpose, in Advance, Was to Take Over Essential Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"If the strike continues, labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities under its own management, and that is why we are starting on a road that leads no one knows where."

These words, from the official statement addressed to the citizens of Seattle, Washington, issued last Tuesday by the Central Labor Council in charge of the strike there, illustrate the extraordinary character of the strike. In languages, tone and purpose, the statements made by labor's proclamation is described by the Na-

tional Association of Manufacturers, which received a copy of the proclamation from its Seattle connections, as illustrating a significant attitude of thought of which all should take cognizance. The statement follows:

"We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by labor in this country, a move which will lead no one knows where. We do not need hysteria. We need the iron march of labor. Labor will feed the people. Twelve great kitchens have been offered, and from them food will be distributed by the provision trades at low cost to all. Labor will preserve order. The strike committee is arranging for guards, and it is expected that the stopping of the cars will keep people at home. A few hot-headed enthusiasts have complained that strikers only should be fed and the general public left to endure severe discomfort. Aside from the inhumanitarian character of such suggestions, let them get this straight, not the withdrawal of labor power, but the power of the workers to manage will win this strike. What does Mr. Piez of the Shipping Board care about the closing down of Seattle's shipyards, or even of all the industries of the northwest. Will it not merely strengthen the yards at Hog Island in which he is more interested? When the shipyard owners of Seattle were on the point of agreeing with the workers, it was Mr. Piez who wired them that if they so agreed he would not let them have steel. Whether this is camouflage we have no means of knowing, but we do know that the great eastern combinations of capitalists could afford to offer privately to Mr. Skinner, Mr. Ames and Mr. Duffie a few millions apiece in eastern shipyard stock rather than let the workers win the closing down of Seattle's industries. Labor will not only shut down the industries, but labor will reopen under the management of the appropriate trades such activities as are needed to preserve public health and public peace. If the strike continues, labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities under its own management, and that is why we are starting on a road that leads no one knows where."

"Organized labor tends its services to help police the city. The personnel of the strike executive committee at this time is at the disposal of organized labor and the general public who may be interested. The committee announces that there will be absolutely no need of building up a larger police organization. The strike executive committee has already perfected plans to do its own policing on behalf of organized labor. This policing plan of the strike executive committee will work in entire harmony with the regular police department and its chief, Joel P. Warren. Persons having no urgent business to attend to on the street after 8 o'clock in the evening should remain at home whenever possible."

Attempts to make the strike movement general throughout the Pacific Coast have thus far been unsuccessful. Outside of Seattle, the strike movement has received the most encouragement in Oakland, California, where the boilermakers have voted to go out, and has met its most determined obstruction in San Francisco, where the Labor Council, the central labor body of the city, voted by an overwhelming vote to have nothing to do with the movement and severely censured the leaders of the undertaking. At other points of the Pacific Coast where strike action was attempted or sought, such as the fruit regions and shipyards of Southern California and in Spokane, Washington, it seems likely that no action will take place. The thought was expressed at the San Francisco Labor Council meeting that the Seattle strike was really a typical Bolshevik affair, and was intended to spread all over the country, and a motion to put the council on record as opposed to San Francisco union men handling unfinished work or contracts brought here from Seattle was overwhelmingly defeated.

A speaker at this meeting declared that the boilermakers' strike in Oakland was declared at 2 o'clock in the morning when all but 27 members had left the hall, these 27 taking action that committed the entire membership to the strike. It was also declared that the Seattle strike was declared

Butte Streets Patrolled

Soldiers Called Out to Protect Those Wishing to Work in Montana City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BUTTE, Montana.—Soldiers with fixed bayonets patrolled the streets of Butte on Monday. Aside, however, from a few minor skirmishes, the strike, which started on Saturday, when the miners who were willing to work for the reduced wage scale which had previously been announced, were stopped on their way to work by pickets of the I. W. W. organization, was being conducted quietly.

Announcement was made on Sunday night that soldiers would protect all men desiring to work and heavy armed guards have been about the mines. Crowds of agitators and trouble-makers gathered at the street-car barns before daylight on Monday morning and prevented motormen from taking out their cars, a proceeding which tied up the transportation of men to the mines.

The East Butte Company closed its smelter on Monday morning on account of lack of ore. A special investigating committee sent from the State Legislature was told by Tom Campbell, strike leader, that the men wanted living costs reduced, a six-hour day and \$6 per day wages. No formal demand of this nature has, however, been filed with the operators.

Campbell admitted to the investigators that he was not a citizen of the United States, but denied membership in the I. W. W. Efforts are now being made to tie up all transportation by calling the teamsters out. Thus far efforts to intimidate engineers and pumpmen have failed and crafts not engaged in mining are working as usual.

I. W. W. Leaders Guarded

Members Being Taken to Atlantic Port, Whence They May Be Deported

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Fifty-four members of the Industrial Workers of the World, passed through Chicago on Sunday night in a special train under a heavy guard on the way to an Atlantic port, where, it is said, they will be deported at once by the immigration authorities.

Forty of them came from Seattle where, it is alleged, they took part in fomenting the general strike which has paralyzed the industries of that city for several days.

The majority of the prisoners will be sent back to Russian provinces. They are principally Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, according to guards on the train.

LIBERTY BONDS BANK SECURITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—George I. Skinner, state superintendent of banks, has ruled that savings institutions in this State may lend money to depositors on notes secured by Liberty bonds. This is expected to have a decided influence on the success of the next Liberty Loan.

EFFORTS TO START REVOLUTION SEEN

Strike Outbreaks on Pacific Coast of United States Said to Bear Out Announcements Made by Spokesmen of the Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Events taking place in widely separated portions of the Pacific Coast indicate that the strike outbreaks that have occurred, or that are being promoted, may be the result of efforts to bring about the revolution that it was announced by radical revolutionaries would take place soon. If such is the case, the indications are that the radicals overestimated their strength.

While the strike situation in the Pacific Coast Northwest is serious, the trend toward Bolshevism throughout the Pacific Coast as a whole, so far as reports are available, seems to have reached its maximum, for the present at least. Tacoma and Spokane, Washington; Portland, Oregon; and San Francisco have thus far resisted the demands for sympathetic strikes, and the attempts to provoke trouble in the citrus fruit region of Southern California have proved abortive.

One characteristic of the strike activity throughout this whole region seems to be the distinctly alien nature of the leaders in the movement. In some cases a greater unity of the interests and activities of employers and American Federation of Labor bodies is noted in an attempt to thwart the purposes of the I. W. W. element.

Attempts to make the strike movement general throughout the Pacific Coast have thus far been unsuccessful. Outside of Seattle, the strike movement has received the most encouragement in Oakland, California, where the boilermakers have voted to go out, and has met its most determined obstruction in San Francisco, where the Labor Council, the central labor body of the city, voted by an overwhelming vote to have nothing to do with the movement and severely censured the leaders of the undertaking. At other points of the Pacific Coast where strike action was attempted or sought, such as the fruit regions and shipyards of Southern California and in Spokane, Washington, it seems likely that no action will take place. The thought was expressed at the San Francisco Labor Council meeting that the Seattle strike was really a typical Bolshevik affair, and was intended to spread all over the country, and a motion to put the council on record as opposed to San Francisco union men handling unfinished work or contracts brought here from Seattle was overwhelmingly defeated.

A speaker at this meeting declared that the boilermakers' strike in Oakland was declared at 2 o'clock in the morning when all but 27 members had left the hall, these 27 taking action that committed the entire membership to the strike. It was also declared that the Seattle strike was declared

without a referendum and in defiance of orders from officers of the international organizations. In fact defiance of city, district and international bodies by unions in voting to strike has characterized the whole movement. This situation was explained to this office by James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, the organ of the San Francisco Labor Council, in this way:

"Control of these unions," he said, "has been taken over by new members who have come into the unions in large numbers in recent months during the pressure of war work. These new members are always radicals, and having been admitted in such large numbers, have made trouble. In my opinion the Seattle strike, with the sympathetic action, has been the most serious mistake that has ever occurred in the American labor movement."

Indicating the nature of the situation and something of what is behind the movement, the Seattle Union Record, the organ of the central striking body in Seattle, Washington, says: "We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever taken by labor in this country, a move which will lead no one knows where. Labor will not only shut down the industries, but labor will reopen under the management of the appropriate trades such activities as are needed to preserve public health and public peace. If the strike continues, labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities under its own management, and that is why we are starting on a road that leads no one knows where."

Thus far the press of the Pacific slope has touched the subject very slightly. In an editorial way the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "We are going into something in this strike that we know nothing about. Even the strike leaders have no experience with this sort of action and they must in all fairness to them be taking chances with the future. Apparently we must undergo a new experience in this strike."

Prizes offered for industrial essays. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The National Industrial Conference Board has offered a prize of \$1000 for the best essay on any one of the following subjects related to industrial economics:

1. A practicable plan for representation of workers in determining conditions of work and for prevention of industrial disputes.
2. The major causes of unemployment and how to minimize them.
3. How can efficiency of workers be so increased as to make high-wage rates economically practicable?
4. Should the state interfere in the determination of wage rates?
5. Should rates of wages be definitely based on the cost of living?
6. How can present systems of wage payments be so perfected and supplemented as to be most conducive to individual efficiency and to the contentment of workers?
7. The closed union shop versus the open shop; their social and economic value compared.
8. Should trade unions and employers' associations be made legally responsible?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

WINOOSKI, Vermont.—On Monday 2500 employees of the American Woolen Company's plant here started work on a 48-hour week basis, as the result of their vote at a mass meeting on Saturday, called by George E. Whitney, agent of the mills. The 55-hour and the 48-hour week, with respective wage scales, was explained by the agent, and the workers decided on the latter. The best of feeling was manifested by the workers toward the company's plan of settlement.

HOUSING PROBLEM AWAITING SOLUTION

British Government Faces the Question of Providing About 300,000 Houses—Unemployment in the Building Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday).—One of the earliest social problems awaiting solution at the moment, and one which the government is facing with determination, is the provision of 300,000 or more houses which are urgently required. The policy of the government in this matter, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is one of speeding up, and while every encouragement is being given the local authorities to go ahead with the work, the Local Government Board intends to introduce a new bill at an early date, the object being to do away with many formalities which hinder and restrict speedy action.

In the meantime, the local authorities have been informed that their burden in the matter will be restricted to the product of a penny rate. So urgent is the matter, though, that they must in order to avail themselves of this assistance, submit their schemes to the Local Government Board within 12 months and carry out the work within two years, except in exceptional circumstances. Moreover, encouragement is given to slum clearing by the inclusion of this form of rebuilding within the scheme.

Assistance other than financial is being given by establishing eight housing commissioners throughout the country to help the local authorities where desired and to facilitate construction. Standardized fittings are aimed at, as an aid to speed, and private effort in the shape of public utility societies is to be encouraged.

At the present moment Mr. Addison considers the housing situation very unsatisfactory, though 1000 local authorities have intimated their willingness to press in housing schemes; 138 have acquired sites, and 62 have sent in completed plans. At the same time unemployment in the building trade is growing, owing to demobilization, but when the necessary brickyards are set going and other material becomes more plentiful it is anticipated that there will be no shortage of work, especially as the standard for specifications will be lowered for a time to encourage speed.

WORKERS ON 48-HOUR BASIS

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LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

VOTE OF SENATE DEFEATS SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page one)

(in, Kentucky (for), with Reed (against); Goff (for) and Owen (for) with Shields (against); Hollis (for) and King (for) with Knox (against); Phelan (for) and Fall (for) with Smith, Maryland (against).

As a preliminary to a final vote on suffrage, many petitions and resolutions in favor of the amendment were offered by various senators. Senator Jones of New Mexico, sought immediate action, but Mr. Lodge urged him to wait until routine business was out of the way.

A little later, Senator Jones requested that the suffrage resolution be taken up. There was no objection, and it was brought before the Senate by unanimous consent.

Senator Williams desired to propose an amendment restricting the benefits of equal suffrage to white women. The chair held that this was not in order, the resolution having passed in a final reading.

Senator Pollock of South Carolina, the most recent convert to woman suffrage, explained at length why he supported the amendment. "Women have the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as men," he said. "All women who work have the same right to vote as men. Under the Constitution, we have no right to say to women: Thou shalt not vote."

"For a century and a half we have had freedom for one half of the people, and slavery for the other half; democracy for one half and tyranny for the other half."

"The pending amendment does not in any way interfere with the rights of the State. It will have no effect whatever on the race question. It would not mean Negro supremacy. White men and white women would continue control over Negro men and Negro women."

"I will vote for the resolution because I believe in it," said Senator Calder of New York. He did not discuss the proposition, but urged that medals of honor be issued to women war workers.

Senator Gay of Louisiana brought up the race question. The adoption of this amendment, in my opinion," he said, "would reopen the race question and cause a most serious situation to arise."

"I am very much grieved at the failure of the Senate to adopt the amendment," said Senator Jones of New Mexico, on being interviewed after the roll call. "But the Republicans will pass it when the new Congress comes into control," the interviewer remarked. "Of course they will," asserted the Senator, with emphasis.

An analysis of the new Republican Senate shows that the amendment will gain three supporters, while it will lose one. In favor of the amendment are Senator (elect) Walsh of Massachusetts, Edge of New Jersey, and Ball of Delaware; Senator (elect) Dial, who succeeds Senator Pollock of South Carolina, is opposed to the amendment.

While the Democratic opponents of the amendment were jubilant over their success, there is some feeling for them that they may prove a pyrrhic victory. There is little question that the Republican Party stands to gain by the failure of the Democrats to support the amendment. The former can point to the roll call to show that seven more Republicans voted for the amendment and seven less against it. As there will undoubtedly be a special session of Congress called, the amendment will be reintroduced, and the present indications are that it will be easily carried. From the Republican standpoint, this will be a great strategic advantage for the presidential campaign of 1920.

There is general agreement that the tactics of the National Woman's Party have more than any other single factor, contributed to the failure of the Senate to pass the amendment. This body of women was strongly condemned on Monday by Senator Gay of Louisiana for bringing the movement into "disrepute."

"Our campaign for the next Congress is already started," in the words of one of their leaders, summed up the determination of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to keep up the fight to a successful conclusion. After the roll call, the president of the association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, said:

"It is not the women, it is the nation that is dishonored. The whole country stands shamed before the world, victimized by a small reactionary minority that holds America back from her rightful place among the standard-bearers of democracy. While the United States Senate is engaged in thus defeating the will of the American people by failing to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the people themselves are engaged in emphasizing the strength of that will so far as the Federal Suffrage Amendment is concerned. During the brief 10 days that the Senate has had the measure rehashed for consideration, two States, Indiana and Vermont, have given women presidential suffrage, adding another 1,000,000 women to the 11,000,000 over voting age in the States where women will vote for the next President of the United States. During the month the legislatures of 25 States have impounded the Senate in behalf of the amendment. One State, Nebraska, has made a telling demonstration in favor of the federal route for suffrage by court proof of the fraud through which women have to pick a fastidious way when a state referendum is invoked."

"For months, all over the country, by individual petition and by organization resolution, the evidence has piled up to show that farmers, teachers, religious bodies, political parties, social and philanthropic, business people, labor unions, business people, housewives and mothers want this measure enacted. In failing to enact it, the United States Senate

made a by-word of democracy so far as the Sixty-fifth Congress is concerned. "And all to what end? The Sixty-sixth Congress will pass the amendment. The obstructionists of the Sixty-fifth know that. But to secure a little futile delay, these misrepresentatives are willing to betray the people."

"On the 12,000,000 women of the country entitled to vote for the next President of the United States, the Senate's ignominious failure to act both as a challenge and a stimulus."

Mary Garrett Hay, one of the vice-presidents of the association said:

"Suffragists are sorry that the amendment did not pass, not only because it delays justice for their sex, but because it postpones the day when America shall lead the world as a true democracy. No real American can help feeling ashamed of the fact that the allied, and even the enemy countries, have outstripped our own country in showing justice to women. To correct this mistake, such as well as women will work side by side from this time forth to see that the suffrage amendment does pass, and that we support our verbal advocacy of democratic ideals by the actions that count more than words."

Executive Appeal Ignored

Action of Senate Disregarded Wishes of President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the opinion of the supporters of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, which again on Monday failed of passage in the Senate, this Congress not only has acted counter to the wishes of the President, but has failed to take advantage of an opportunity to add to the electorate the power of the great moral force of American womanhood at a most critical period in the country's history.

It is recalled that the President was so impressed with the necessity of utilizing all the higher moral forces of the country at this period, more than a mere desire to grant women their rights, that he appealed to the Senate, in a special address, to pass the amendment. Long before his departure for Europe, he expressed himself in conversation with friends of the measure to the effect that the country was entering an epoch when its electorate should receive the leaven of the pure thought and moral force of the women of the nation. It is recalled now, further, that in his final address to the joint session on the eve of his departure he made an appeal for justice to women in the matter of the franchise, basing his appeal upon the ground that they had earned the right of recognition by their service and their sacrifices in the war.

At the White House, all the officials and attaches know the President has stood steadfastly in favor and advocacy of the amendment, even in the face of daily insults flung in his face by members of the Woman's Party, who have sought by every possible means to defeat the measure by radical and reactionary methods.

Commenting upon the Senate's action and the rebuff given the President, some of the friends of the measure explore the result, because of the condition in which the country now is. At the moment, reactionary influences, unrest and Bolshevism are at work, and all, they feel, are directed against the sacredness of the home and all that women hold most dear. In keeping, however, with the character of the real friends of suffrage, no word of bitterness or resentment has been issued by them.

Women Not Discouraged

Suffrage Leaders Will Press Amendment in Next Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Suffragists in New York feel keenly the fact that the United States, which has talked so much about democracy, should lag so far behind in democratic action by refusing to enfranchise its women. They consider, however, that the blame in the refusal of the Senate to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment rests upon the few who declined to obey the wishes of their constituents and insisted upon representing their own individual feelings, looking upon the matter from their own provincial standpoint and utterly failing to grasp the nation-wide interests of their party. They are the ones who have brought this criticism upon the Sixty-fifth Congress and the Democratic Party, say the suffragists.

"It is only a temporary halt. That amendment has got to be passed. Those two parties cannot go up to the presidential election with their promises unfulfilled," declared Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who has just returned from government service overseas as representative of the Committee on Public Information.

"This defeat is due to the unholy alliance between the reactionary Republicans of New England and Democrats of the South, with one New York Senator, also reactionary, thrown in," declared Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. "We cannot say that any one party is entirely responsible. It is a reactionary plot with, one may suspect, several interests behind it. It is a strange phenomenon, and one to make the country ashamed. It means, of course, that this great body of organized women in every State of the Union must go on working for what almost every other nation in the world has granted to its women. While New York women are very grateful that their State has enfranchised them, still they feel that their service and power are nullified by the lack of the federal amendment."

"Suffragists throughout the country

do not feel despair at the temporary defeat of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, only a great determination to go on with their work for it and to win out as soon as possible," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, in a statement to this office.

"The next Congress, I feel sure, will be composed of men with greater vision and higher ideals and a deeper sense of justice. For this reason, we can hope for success and can keep optimistic and full of faith."

"It is a loss to the country to delay the enfranchisement of American women, since it delays the time when they can enter the councils of state and add to man's wisdom their own knowledge, gained from training and experience. We shall never, in my estimation, have the best form of government or find the best solution for our problems until men and women can work together as social and political equals."

"Though this defeat of the amendment, America lags behind the other countries of the world that have been quick to adapt their women to the electorate. This is not to her credit, and is a blow to our pride. All true Americans who wish to be in the vanguard of progress will resent this, and will add their strength to the forces that will, in the near future, push the amendment through Congress and give us a democracy of fact, rather than of fancy."

Vermont Women Win

Presidential Suffrage Attained by Action of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association has announced that Vermont women, who formerly had state-wide municipal suffrage, have now won presidential suffrage. The lower House has passed the bill which the Senate passed on Jan. 29. This increases the number of electoral college votes in the selection of which women have a voice to 232. There are now 23 States in which women will vote at the next presidential election.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—In the passage by the Vermont Legislature of a bill giving the women of this State the right to vote for presidential electors, advocates of equal suffrage for women have won as complete a victory as it is possible for them to attain short of an amendment to the State constitution. This amendment will now be sought at the first opportunity, which will be in 1920. The proposed constitutional amendment will give them the right to vote for state officers.

The presidential elector bill was introduced in the Vermont Legislature by Senator M. S. Vilas of Burlington. It was entitled "An act to give women the right to vote for presidential electors." It passed the Senate in January, and on Feb. 6 final action was taken in the House of Representatives, which passed the bill by a vote of 120 to 90.

The success of this measure is caught up on the straight question of whether the shipments were made as declared for medicine only, or for beverage purposes.

Action in Massachusetts House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a result of the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the suffrage amendment, the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Monday afternoon voted to refer to the Rules Committee an order which sought to place the members on record as favoring national constitutional suffrage.

REFERENDUM ON SUFFRAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a result of a canvass of the State, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, in a letter to members of the Legislature, asserts that 60 per cent of the women now eligible to vote for school committees in this Commonwealth demand equal suffrage. The letter is signed by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the association.

Following the receipt of this letter, Warren C. Daggett, Representative from Somerville, filed in the House of Representatives on Monday two bills, one that women qualified to vote for members of school committees be authorized to vote at the next State election on the question of granting unlimited suffrage to women in the State; the other that such voters vote on granting unlimited woman suffrage through a national constitutional amendment.

MEETING OF SUFFRAGISTS
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Seventh Suffolk Representative District of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association will hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Hackett, 58 Fenway, Boston, Thursday, Feb. 13, at 5 p. m., to fill vacancies in the delegation of this district, before the suffrage convention at Worcester on the 15th.

NEW YORK Y. W. C. A. DRIVE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Young Women's Christian Association of this city has planned a campaign to raise \$600,000 from Feb. 10 to 20. The association will devote \$400,000 to its local work and give the remaining \$200,000 for national purposes. Mrs. William Henry Hays, in charge of the campaign, says the New York Y. W. C. A. is 60 per cent self-supporting. The annual budget is now \$1,000,000. Thirty teams will work to raise the money needed.

LIQUOR SHIPMENTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Alleged Medicine Consignments Arriving in Maine From Massachusetts Basis of Case in the United States Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The question whether a large proportion of liquor which is being openly shipped from Massachusetts, where license still prevails, to Maine, which is a prohibition State, under the guise of medicine, is not being used exclusively for beverage purposes, will be brought soon before the United States Court in this city through proceedings instituted a few months ago against a prominent liquor company in this city located near the North Station.

While several other liquor firms in the vicinity of the North Station are requiring the certificate of a physician located in Maine, before making any liquor shipments into that State, the company under investigation by the federal authorities has been making such deliveries, according to the federal authorities, upon blanks which it has been distributing through its agents in many Maine cities and towns. These certificates, when received in this city bear the simple signature of the consignee under the printed statement that the liquor is wanted for medicinal purposes only.

It is admitted that the question involved is one of fact and not of law, and at present the activities of the prosecuting attorneys are toward obtaining evidence to support the allegation that when the liquor is received in Maine, it is used as a beverage and without the expressed advice of a regular practicing physician.

The investigation will include the question bearing the signature of physicians in Maine and requesting shipments of liquor were issued in good faith or for accommodation of some persons who desired the liquor solely for beverage purposes.

The federal attorneys who have been investigating the Maine liquor shipments for alleged medicinal purposes, are of the opinion that the law which is being framed in Congress to enforce the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, must be very clear and specific in its provisions covering the four exceptions contained in the amendment, especially those permitting the use of liquor for medicinal and sacramental purposes. They also favor a stringent provision regarding the action of physicians in the issuance of prescriptions involving the use of liquor to the extent, perhaps, of having such prescriptions made under oath, the physician in each instance declaring that the case be one of necessity, and for the publication of such a declaration just as the applicant for a liquor license publishes his declaration or application in the local newspaper.

The Maine case, however, will be fought out on the straight question of whether the shipments were made as declared for medicine only, or for beverage purposes.

BOYS GIVEN PLACES OF WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thirty women have been dismissed without notice from their work as checkers in the parcel rooms of the Union Station in Washington and boys

of 17 years or less have been employed in their places. The dismissals occurred shortly after the women had been requested to buy uniforms for their work at a cost of \$14 to each woman, that sum being withheld from their pay. These statements, and a protest against the condition, have been filed by the Washington committee of the National Women's Trade Union League with the Director-General of Railroads, who recently issued an order for the dismissal of various classes of women workers who were employed on the railroads during the war. "It has been a matter of general comment," says the league, "that the women gave satisfactory service in the parcel rooms."

TELEPHONE WORKERS VOICE GRIEVANCES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Joint Council of Telephone Workers of New England, representing 12,000 telephone operators and mechanics employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, after an all-day conference on Monday, voted to obtain united action by all its affiliated local unions to force the United States Postmaster-General to establish some method of dealing with the telephone employees, to take the place of the former satisfactory relations with the telephone company which he has ruthlessly disrupted. It is claimed that "since coming under federal control the organization of this locality have been deprived by the Postmaster-General of rights and privileges previously enjoyed during private management."

It is emphasized, however, that "their position is not one of opposition to government ownership." The question of a strike vote will be considered in 10 days.

STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, West Virginia.—Stimulation of production, efficiency and good will, so that prosperity will continue, is the best way to obtain lower prices, according to Roger W. Babson, of the United States Department of Labor, Information, and Education Service, who addressed the convention of lumbermen here, Mr. Babson said the nation is wasting too much time discussing wages and prices.

"The common talk of bankers and speculators that we can bring about a readjustment only through forcing unemployment is criminal," he continued. "The Department of Labor is working to stimulate industry; but it is not doing this in the interest of any one class of people. Its efforts are in the interest of the entire country. The Secretary of Labor recognizes that one class can prosper only as all classes prosper, and that no one class can be favored to the detriment of other classes."

CONFERENCE TO AID BANKERS' PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A joint conference of the Agricultural committees of 42 state Bankers Association and the agricultural committees of 42 state bankers, associations will be held in Washington on Feb. 26 and 27, with the Secretary, assistant secretaries and bureau chiefs of the Department of Agriculture, representatives of the Bureau of Education and the Federal Farm Loan Board. The object is to shape the bankers' plans for 1919 in the matter of dealing with agricultural problems.

Many Lovely New Spring Blouses

The selection at \$2.95 is exceptionally large and varied

In crepe Georgette there are over 50 many charming styles in white, flesh and other exquisite shades—lace trimmed, satin trimmed, frill trimmed and embroidered.

The crepe de chine are in tailored effects, finely tucked or embroidered with square or V necks.

Then there are the pretty colored stripe and silk shirts, the plain tailored natural colored Shantung. And also one style in black silk. Every wanted size is included—all at the one price.

Jones—Walnut St., 8th Floor

THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY

GIVE your BOY the advantage of a SUIT from Wool Brothers KANSAS CITY, MO.

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A Forecast of New Suit Modes

SERGE—tricotone—braid—

are dominant notes in the galaxy of smart styles for Southern wear and present wear in town. They vary from tailored severity in style to smart belted and box coats with elaborately rich vests; braids and tucks appear on many clever models. Navy, rookier tans, chalk stripes and black and white checks are predominant.

We invite you to see this Suit Collection

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Even Stronger DRY LAW FAVORED

New Hampshire Legislative Committee Is Against Any Letting Down of the Bars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire's determination not to let down the bars on state prohibition in order to allow traffic in beer and light wine is evidenced from the practically unanimous stand of the legislative committee on liquor laws, which decided that all bills for such purposes are "inexpedient to legislate." Exhaustive hearings were given to the beer and wine advocates. John L. Barry, legislative counsel of the Federation of Labor, was among the union labor representatives who spoke in favor of the beer and wine bills. The argument was advanced that union labor believes in a law which will allow traffic in drinks containing less than 2 per cent alcohol in spite of the state and federal prohibitory enactments and amendments.

The committee takes the ground that the people of New Hampshire are satisfied with prohibition of the home dry variety and that there is no reason why the present law should be changed except to strengthen its enforcement provisions and make it more difficult than ever to import intoxicants or manufacture them in home-made breweries and distilleries.

W. C. T. U. TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Plans are being made for the observance here of the anniversary of Mrs. L. M. Stevens, for so many years national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. While the Portland and the Stroudwater organizations are sponsors for the affair, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions all over the State will participate.

ITALIAN-AMERICANS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a result of the recent visit to Boston of the mission from the "unredeemed provinces" of Italy, there has been organized in this city a branch of the Federation of Italian-American Societies, which has headquarters in New York City. The organization will endeavor to place before the public what it considers Italy's just claims in the world settlement.

FARMERS' WEEK PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—Crop production and home economics will be the chief topics at the Farmers' Week of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to be held this year from March 17 to 21. On Monday evening Capt. Frank A. Waugh, U. S. A., will

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EMBARGO INQUIRY BEGUN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Inquiries have been sent by the State Department to Great Britain, France and Italy, regarding the British import embargo, the French cartel system, and the Italian system of government supervision of purchases, all of which have an effect on industries.

lecture on educating soldiers, and will illustrate his talk with motion pictures. W. J. Spillman, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture, will lecture on Tuesday evening on "Factors of Profitable Farming," and on Wednesday evening G. M. Roumel, chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, and who was a member of the official agricultural commission which was sent to Europe during 1918, will lecture on "Agricultural Conditions in England and France."

REPEAL OF LUXURY TAX MAY BE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, announced on Monday that as soon as President Wilson signed the new War Revenue Bill he would introduce a resolution for the repeal of the so-called luxury taxes applying to articles of wearing apparel.

The luxury tax, carried in section 404 of the bill, imposes a 10 per cent levy on and after May 1, 1919, on a long list of articles costing

ALLIES INDORSE PALESTINE PLAN

Unselfishness of Great Britain
Recognized by Friends of the
Movement—Support of Presi-
dent Wilson Is Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At a Zionist Victory meeting here, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who recently returned from Europe, where he conferred with President Wilson, Col. E. M. House, and the leaders of the British and French governments, said in part:

"One interest is in the hands of friends, the powers which lead at the Peace Conference being friendliest to the people of Israel. Nothing could be more unjust than to claim, as is based upon, that Great Britain is not bestowing a precious boon upon the Jewish people, but is using the Jewish people in order to hide an imperialist plan. The truth is that Great Britain is most reluctant to accept any further responsibilities, as Great Britain well may be reluctant, viewing the world-wide problems of the British commonwealth. I have heard from the lips of British statesmen whom I respect that if Great Britain accepts the trusteeship over a Jewish Palestine, it will be because Britain must bow before the mandate of the League of Nations, because Great Britain is deeply concerned about the welfare of the Jewish people.

"The democracies of France and Italy cannot be unsympathetic to Zionist purposes. A world which was ready to sacrifice all that Alsace-Lorraine might be restored to France, may confidently expect the generous impulses and the noblest sympathies of France to come to the reinforcement of Jewish hopes. Italy, too, may be counted upon for furtherance of the age-long dream of the Jewish irreconcilables about to be translated into Jewish opportunity and the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth.

"If, however, we speak with some degree of confidence touching Zionist plans, it is because we count much upon him who stands out as the foremost figure of the Peace Conference, because we have reason to believe that Israel has never possessed a friend more eager to further its high fortunes than the leader of the American people, who has come, in unique and unprecedented fashion, to command the reverence, the admiration and the love of the peoples of Europe.

"The League of Nations is the high ordinance of self-denial, which the great powers lay upon themselves jointly and severally, not only to avert the resurgence of Prussianism in any form or under any guise or by any name, but to guarantee the right to life and security of those smaller nations which suffered most under the old régime.

"To the Zionists of America I say, the time for service has come; the day for sacrifice has come. If Zionism is no more, and Zion is about to be, it will not be because of what Britain pledges, or France assents to, or America further promises, to the Jewish people is engaged, the will to recreate its life, to end the centuries of homelessness for them that have been and are homeless, and to begin again where, 1900 years ago, we left off the maintenance and magnifying of the Jewish commonwealth that shall bring peace to many Jews and the exaltation of self-reverence to all Jews."

BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL SECRETS ARE STOLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Dr. Henri Anet, of the University of Brussels, made an address on industrial conditions in Belgium at a recent conference here of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian church of the intermountain states.

"Hundreds of business secrets were stolen by the Germans during their occupation of Belgium," Dr. Anet said. "Not only did they learn the business secrets, but patents were also monopolized for German use after the war, and factory machinery either destroyed or taken into Germany. Germany not only aimed to conquer Belgium and enslave her people, but to prevent any possibility of that country ever becoming a commercial competitor."

NEW JERSEY DRY ZONE ORDER WITHDRAWN

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Withdrawal of the five-mile dry zone order as applying to government arsenals and permanent army stations in New Jersey, is announced by United States Marshal Bollschweiler. He notified liquor dealers in the prohibited areas around Ft. Hancock, the Pointing Arsenal at Dover, and the Haritan Arsenal at Bonhampton, that they might resume business. United States District Attorney Lynch said that mobilization and training had been discontinued at these stations, and the law permitting institution of dry zones by the War Department was no longer applicable.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BILL IN NEW MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SANTA FE, New Mexico.—A public health department bill, which is one of those measures to which the Governor of New Mexico pledged his administration, has been introduced by J. F. Curran, Republican leader in the lower house of the State, and will, it is

understood, be pressed by Republicans generally.

The bill is far-reaching in the scope of its provisions, which include compulsory vaccination, to apply also to all school children. The special feature of it is, however, the institution of a state health board, with a health commissioner, who must be a physician. The board is "empowered to make, promulgate and enforce all rules necessary to public health."

Special mention is made of the power of the proposed health department to close public places, schools, and churches. The measure would levy a special tax of one-fourth mill. It permits any person to employ any "physician or mode of treatment of his choice."

Medical Bills in North Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Further evidence of the activities of organized medical thought throughout the United States is seen in bills which have been introduced in each house of the present Assembly. These require county commissions in each county to employ a registered, graduate nurse as visiting nurse, and making it her duty to regularly visit the public schools of such county, to inspect the pupils and to report as to their physical condition.

This legislation has the endorsement of the Non-Partisan League and the approval of the North Dakota Association of County School Officers, which has memorialized the Legislature in favor of the bills now pending.

Montana Anti-Vaccination Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—A bill providing that children may attend school without being vaccinated has been introduced in the Lower House of the Montana Assembly, which is now in session here.

The bill is designed to protect children from compulsory vaccination, where their parents are opposed to that practice. In several cities of the State, during the past few years, there has been growing opposition to vaccination, which has been enforced by either the local boards of health or the state board or both.

Authorization of Nurses Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Two bills authorizing cities and villages in Minnesota to employ nurses to make periodical visits to the homes of school children have been introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives. Companion bills have also appeared in the State Senate.

ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK.—The Boy Scouts of America are celebrating this week the ninth anniversary of their incorporation. The celebrations began on Friday, which was observed as Preparation Day. Saturday was Jollification Day and the next day was observed as Scout Sunday. Monday was distinguished by Father and Son banquets, today is Soldiers' and Sailors' Day, Wednesday Patriotic Day and Thursday Extension Day.

"After 18 months of service to the nation," says James E. West, chief scout executive, "it seems to be generally agreed that the Boy Scouts of America have now, as never before, established the movement in the hearts of the people. The nation, as never before, realizes the value and importance of the scout training and program in community and national life. If less than 400,000 registered scouts can serve and produce results, as has been proved possible during the last year or two, what results might the national government expect with a million boys on their toes, awaiting its commands?"

"It is our opinion that now is the time to strongly present the claims of scouting for the support of the community on a comprehensive basis. We have passed the experimental stage. Upon those of us who know what scouting has done for the boys who have been members, rests an obligation to do everything within our power to have it reach a greater number of boys."

Scout Service Approved

NEW YORK, New York.—Indorsement of a movement to have discharged officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps who have returned from overseas duty lend their services to the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, has been given by Secretary Daniels. It is announced by the national headquarters of the association. Such cooperation, he says, will inspire the boys with patriotism.

CASUALTY LIST TOTALS REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Last week's casualty report showing more than 10,000 men of the expeditionary force missing, has been corrected to make the total 7783.

General March says that General Pershing has reported the new total with the information that the figures are being reduced by from 100 to 200 names a day, as a result of the checking of records in the central records office in France.

At the same time General Pershing gave the War Department new totals of casualties in the first and second divisions, the marine brigade in the latter being included, as follows:

First division.—Killed in action 2303; died of wounds, 1050; missing in action, 1789; prisoners, 106; total, 5248.

Second division.—Killed in action, 2716; died of wounds, 1329; missing in action, 1067; prisoners, 148; total, 5260.

BOLSHEVIST CARDS ARE SOLD OPENLY

Propaganda Circulated Openly
at Chicago Labor Party Meet-
ing—Cause of Soviet Govern-
ment Defended in Circulars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Bolshevist propaganda was sold here openly on the street to people passing into the meeting of the Chicago Labor Party on Sunday afternoon. One piece of literature was "A Letter to American Workingmen from the Socialist Soviet Republic of Russia by N. Lenin." This emanated, the pamphlet stated on its face, from the Socialist Publication Society of Brooklyn, New York. It sold for a nickel. Circulars were passed out to everybody who would take them inviting them to a lecture in the same hall later in the week at which "the truth about Russia, the soviets and the Bolsheviks," would be told.

This lecture was stated on the handbills to be given under the auspices of "The Workers Institute." Other cards passed out indicated what the Workers Institute was, namely, "a working-class college, to train men and women for the cooperative commonwealth," and offering "special courses for Socialists, Labor Party and union officials." Irwin St. John Tucker is educational director. Mr. Tucker was one of the five Socialists, inclusive of Victor L. Berger and three other national leaders, recently convicted here of sedition.

The activity of Socialists in pushing this Bolshevist propaganda was further indicated by another pamphlet sold to people passing in to the labor meeting, printed by "the Socialist Party, Buffalo, New York." This pamphlet contained, among other material, "the text of the Bolshevist constitution."

In the Lenin pamphlet was inserted a circular announcing a "mass meeting to demand amnesty for political prisoners." This is to be held under the auspices of "the Amnesty Committee of Chicago." Within the auditorium where the Labor Party meeting was being held, a well-printed folder from the "League for the Amnesty of Political Prisoners," was distributed by several young women. "Free Our Political Prisoners," it declared on the cover, and within it identified them as follows:

"The idealists now imprisoned for protesting against our war-time policies include anarchists, I. W. W., Socialists, pacifists, Sinn Feiners, conscientious objectors, Hindus, Quakers, Russellites, Mennonites, and many others."

It was quite evident from the positions that the sellers and givers of these different kinds of propaganda took without the hall, or below where the speaking was going on, that they came at their own invitation. The gathering of labor men did not lend an unsympathetic ear to the name of Russia. When W. E. Rodriguez, former Socialist alderman, who has gone over to the Labor Party, told his audience that "the workers of Russia are looking to you," the applause was tremendous, and some rose to their feet.

The meeting was called to signalize the nomination of union leaders as candidates of the Labor Party for mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer of Chicago. It was held at Ashland Auditorium, the temple of the street car men's unions.

I. W. W. CONVENTION MAY BE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A national convention of the I. W. W. will be called, probably in the spring, by the temporary general executive board of the I. W. W., which is scheduled to meet in Chicago on Feb. 20. It was stated here on Saturday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Peter Stone, acting general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

This convention will be called for the purpose of electing a permanent executive board. Mr. Stone said he would recommend that the meeting be held on May 1, but he did not know whether the board would accept that date. The I. W. W. has been unable to hold a national convention, he said, and that account a temporary board had been acting in the place of the executive board.

FARMERS' LEADER TALKS TO LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Organized labor in politics and the organized farmer in politics came together for the first time on Sunday. The workers of the soil were represented by Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, twice elected by the Non-Partisan League, and head of the farmers' administration of that State. He came to Chicago to address a meeting of the newly formed Labor Party. Another speaker was John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and candidate of the Labor Party of Cook County for Mayor of Chicago at the April election.

MR. HENRY TELLS OF PACKERS' OFFER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Francis J. Henry, who conducted the Federal Trade Commission's meat-packing investigation, has asked the Senate Agriculture Committee to investigate an offer of employment with the big packers, which, he said, was made him by Levy Mayer,

counsel for Armour & Co., at the present hearing on the meat industry.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa said Mr. Mayer was expected to appear before the committee this week and would be examined then.

Mr. Henry said he had been approached by Mr. Mayer when J. Ogden Armour was testifying, and that Mr. Mayer had told him, in the committee room, "If you will come to Chicago with us, we will give you more business than you can handle."

Mr. Henry added that Mr. Mayer had told him a similar offer had been made in Chicago to Frank P. Walsh, formerly a chairman of the War Labor Board.

An affidavit denying the statement of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., that the National Livestock Association spent more money in support of the Borland resolution for a meat packing inquiry than the packers did against it, was presented by D. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the association, who accused the packers of attempting to split the ranks of the livestock men.

On cross-examination, Mr. Veeder said he did not know whether the packers had contributed to either the Republican or Democratic parties.

USE OF ENGLISH TO BE COMPELLED

New Hampshire Educational Re-
form Measure Plans to Teach
Every Alien the Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The Educational Reform Bill in the New Hampshire Legislature is attracting attention from other states on account of its provisions for the Americanization of non-English-speaking residents. The bill carries out the recommendations of Gov. John H. Bartlett in his inaugural address and was drafted by the select special committee on Education, headed by Frank S. Streeter, chairman of the New Hampshire Americanization Committee.

The bill provides that "in the instruction of children in all schools, including private schools, the English language shall be used exclusively, both for the purposes of instruction and for purposes of general administration." An exemption is allowed only in the cases of church schools where it is provided that the words quoted above are "not intended to prohibit the conduct of devotional exercises in private schools in a language other than English."

It is also provided that "every person between 16 and 21 who cannot speak and read English understandingly shall, unless excused by the commissioner of education, attend an evening or special day school... until he or she has completed the minimum course of studies prescribed by the State Board of Education."

Every school district in the State containing five or more persons who cannot read or speak English so that they can be easily understood is obliged to maintain one of these Americanization schools, provided these persons are from 16 to 21 years old or provided there are 10 or more such persons over 21 years.

Employers are prohibited after Oct. 1 next from hiring anyone who is unable to read and speak English, unless such person can produce a certificate of enrollment in the Americanization schools, or an excuse from the state commissioner for not attending.

HARVARD TO HAVE ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Col. Robert F. Goetz, who arrived here recently on a mission from the United States War Department, announces that a field artillery unit will be established at Harvard University next fall, as a part of War Department plans for establishing artillery schools in 12 or 15 universities in the country. A four-year artillery course has been planned at Harvard and will dovetail with the academic curriculum.

"Steps are being taken," said Colonel Goetz, "to establish the course on the same high plane as the academic instruction. Only the strictly essential subjects in artillery are to be required, thus permitting the student to prepare as an officer as well as in the elective studies he desires to pursue in college."

HEAVY PENALTY FOR SEDITION PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—The Judiciary Committee in the Minnesota House of Representatives has recommended passage of the Theodore Christiansen Bill, which defines "seditious utterances" as any person, when the United States is at war, to interfere with military operations, the sale of public securities, discipline or enlistment; to utter scandalous language or propaganda against the government of the United States, whether spoken, printed or published. Penalties of \$10,000 or 20 years in prison or both are provided.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT PLANNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Navy aviation experts are planning a flight across the Atlantic, Commander John H. Towers having been ordered to take charge of the development of plans and assembly of material and personnel for such a flight. Commander Towers has been on duty in the Bureau of Naval Operations, with special assignment to aviation. He has been in charge of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and is considered one of the experts of the service in this branch.

COAL INSPECTION BY STATE IS ASKED

Dealers Oppose Bill Before the
Massachusetts Legislature—
Its Author Says Small Cost
Would Be Paid Gladly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—State inspection of anthracite coal delivered to consumers in Massachusetts, as proposed in a bill before the Legislature, was strongly opposed by coal dealers before the Legislative Committee on Administration and Commissions on Monday. Representative Fred Greenwood, author of the measure, declared it necessary, if consumers are to be protected against having from 200 to 300 pounds of slack dumped into their cellars every winter.

Mr. Greenwood believed the consumers would gladly pay an extra five cents per ton, the estimated cost of state inspection, if they could be assured of a supply of fuel that they could burn without trouble. The dealers declared that federal inspection is sufficient, in their estimation, and John Stetson, representing the Coal Exchange of Boston, denying that the dealers ever discuss price-fixing among themselves, brought a sharp retort from Mr. Greenwood when Mr. Stetson declared that the dealers were not making anything on coal now.

"Not making anything on coal," commented the representative. "Does anyone suppose that the coal dealers of Boston or of any other section of the State are in the coal business for charitable purposes. And that when they meet together they never have anything to say about the price of coal? What do they do at their meetings—talk about the weather?"

"Massachusetts can well afford to take the first step in this movement, as she has done in so many other movements for the benefit of the people," he continued. "If the coal barons of Pennsylvania are encouraged to continue to entertain the belief that the people of this State will stand for any kind of coal sent them, why, of course, the very poorest varieties will continue to be sent."

W. A. Clark, representing the Massachusetts Retail Coal Dealers Association, admitted that much of the coal sent to this section of the United States has been taken from the refuse banks of the mines. He led the opposition to the Greenwood Bill, and urged that its operation would add \$2 to \$3 per ton to the consumers' bills.

FEDERATED NATIONAL PARTY IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Steps to bring about a national political and economic organization of organized labor, cooperative societies, the Non-Partisan League, and all other bodies which may be interested in the movement, were taken here on Sunday night at a meeting of representatives of organized labor and other organizations, at which Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, spoke. A resolution was passed by the conference instructing the executive committee of the Chicago Labor Party to engage the attention of the various organizations in the calling of a preliminary conference at an early date, which will issue a call for a national meeting to be held in Chicago.

A resolution also passed for calling a state conference of similar nature, as soon as the referendum vote is in from the Illinois State Federation of Labor in favor of a state labor party.

GERMAN - LANGUAGE DAILY PAPER SUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Following financial difficulties which began when the United States entered the war and which might be accentuated if legislation now before the Ohio Assembly passes, suit was filed for foreclosure of mortgage and a receivership for the Cincinnati Volksblatt, a German-language daily newspaper. Mrs. Bertha P. Markbreit, president and manager of the company, filed the suit, alleging claims of \$13,623. Legislation proposed would remove the legal necessity for printing certain county and city advertisements in German-language papers, a source of much revenue to the foreign-language publications. Mrs. Markbreit urges that the business be operated by a receiver and sold as a "going concern," if possible.

FELLOWSHIP FOR BRITISH STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard Club of New York is to establish at Harvard University a fellowship for British subjects from the University of Cambridge, in honor of Joseph H. Choate '32, former ambassador to Great Britain and president of the club. A subscription fund of \$40,000 is planned.

It is proposed that appointment to the new fellowship be made annually, following the nomination and recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. There will be a provision which will enable the same man to hold the fellowship for three successive years. If for any reason there is no candidate from Cambridge the Vice-Chancellor may nominate a man from any other university in the United Kingdom.

RECEPTION TO NAVAL MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Massachusetts and Boston will give a reception today to the returning officers and men

of the various war craft at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The program has been arranged by committees named by the Governor and the Mayor, and the first event will be a parade in which 1800 officers and men are expected to take part. They will be divided into three groups and will be the guests at luncheon at the Boston City Club, the Copley-Plaza and the Hotel Brunswick. After luncheon the men will be entertained by a performance at a local theater.

CHARGE IS MADE AGAINST INVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota.—That the basic idea involved in Capt. Alexander McDougall's patent for washing out sandy iron ores is invalid and that his invention was adapted from old processes are the claims made in the answer filed by the United States Steel Corporation attorneys in the \$40,000,000 suit listed in United States District Court here.

The Oliver Iron Mining Company, the steel corporation's subsidiary affected, denies Captain McDougall's alleged invention is a pioneer one or that it was the first washer to separate grains of iron ore from grains of sand so as to make it commercially profitable to do so. The iron company claims that the Greenway patent used by it is based on apparatus used successfully long before Captain McDougall's patent was applied for, and that it is not like his apparatus in any substantial respect.

SECURITY LEAGUE'S PURPOSE ASSAILED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Political activities of the National Security League during the last congressional campaign were criticized on Monday by Representative Sherwood of Ohio before the special House committee conducting an investigation of the organization. He declared the league had espoused the interests of those who would benefit by the declaration of war, and had endeavored, by underhand means, to elect men to Congress who would bow to its wishes. He said the league's attack on him was absolutely unjustified, and pointed to his record, which includes service as a brigadier-general during the Civil War.

Representative Fear of Wisconsin, who introduced the resolution for the investigation, in reviewing the testimony of officials of the organization, said it proved conclusively that the league had ulterior motives.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Y. M. C. A. secretaries from all over New England, New York, and New Jersey met at the Y. M. C. A. college on Monday to take up with Prof. Walter J. Campbell the problem of providing rural secretaries. Men must be put into the field much faster than they can be trained at the college here, it is said, if the demands of new county organizations are to be met and secretaries from overseas must enter the new work. Professor Campbell is in charge of county work training at the college.

MEDALS FOR BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Boy Scouts of America are receiving government medals, like the soldiers overseas, in recognition of their aid in winning the war. It has been announced here. The Treasury Department already has made 71,016 awards to scouts who sold Liberty Bonds in 10 or more homes, it was stated. For the sale of war savings stamps, 13,989 achievement medals have been given.

PLAN TO ABOLISH THE GOLD CHEVRON

Rider on Army Appropriation
Bill in Congress Would Re-
move the Distinction Between
Overseas and Home Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A rider attached to the pending Army Appropriation Bill by the Military Affairs Committee of the House on Monday, does away with the gold chevron worn by the troops who have served abroad. Officials of the War Department had no comment to make on the rider when they were informed of it later in the day. They say they have expected to continue the present regulations, which provide gold chevrons for men who have served in the expeditionary forces, and white for those who have served in this country.

Prediction is made that the committee's rider will be the subject of interesting debate when it comes up for passage, as there are clearly good arguments both for and against the mark of distinction for foreign service.

The Military Affairs Committee's purpose is to do away with class distinction in the army. The rider is based upon the theory that every man who wore the uniform of the United States in the war was ready to serve abroad, and was ready to go, and the vast majority of the men in this country, except possibly a small percentage of noncombatant officers in some of the departments, like the quartermaster's division, were sorely disappointed because they did not get across. The committee's position is that with a universal readiness to serve the country it is unfair to those who were unable because of the fortunes of war to get across, if a special mark is given to those who did get over.

BOSTON COAL PRICES DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Local coal dealers have announced a reduction of \$1 a ton on egg, stove and nut sizes of anthracite. These three sizes have been \$12 a ton and are now \$11. Pea and furnace coal remain at the old price of \$10 and \$11 a ton, respectively. The reduction, which follows a similar one made two weeks ago by one other dealer, is said to be the result of a reduction in charges by independent mine operators in conjunction with a lessening of freight rates.

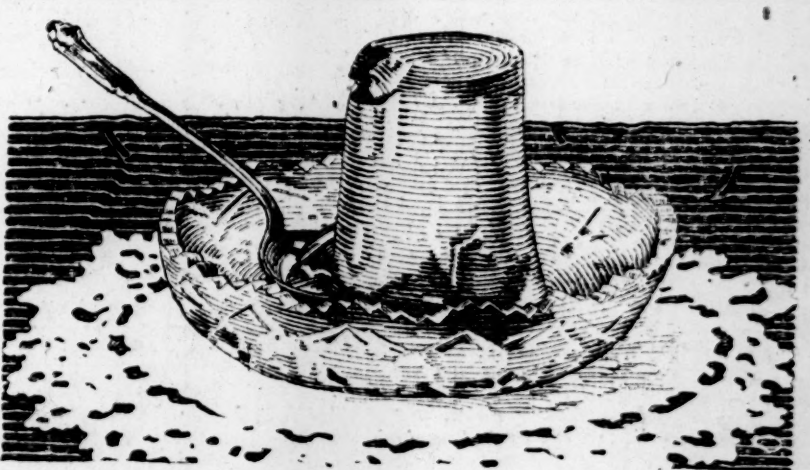
BOSTON Y. M. C. A. FUND-GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Continued efforts of the campaigners for the fund of \$174,000 for the work of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association have resulted in raising the total of the subscriptions to \$103,866.40, it is announced. Subscriptions recorded during several days past amounted to \$2677. The campaign will go forward with the object of obtaining the \$174,000 still needed to reach the prescribed goal.

TRAINING SHIPS PROVIDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To maintain facilities for training merchant seamen, the Shipping Board has decided to turn six wooden cargo steamers, built during the war, into training ships. Over 38,000 young men have signed applications to take the courses which the board is now giving, and it is planned to add deep-sea cruisers to the curriculum.



To Women Who Know Good Jelly:

THIS clear, sparkling jelly is made in surroundings as spotless as your own kitchen. From beautiful red Spitzenberg apples and granulated sugar—nothing else—apples that are carefully wiped by hand, quartered and any spot or blemish cut out.

You will like the delicate flavor—the perfect texture—the sharp, jewel-like outlines when you cut it with a spoon.

The Beech-Nut Jellies are cooked by thermometer tests in shallow silver-lined kettles, that are emptied the minute the jelly's done. These are the secrets of our accurate results. No drip tests—no overcooking—no uncertainty.

Ask your grocer for a jar of this Beech-Nut Spitzenberg Apple Jelly today and taste its homelike goodness.

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

"Foods of Finest Flavor"

Beech-Nut
Spitzenberg  **Apple Jelly**

POPULARITY OF BRITISH ROYALTY

War Has Shown That King George and Queen Mary Are Not Unapproachable Monarchs of Popular Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The opening of Parliament by King George is an ornate ceremony which always draws its crowds of onlookers for the royal progress through the streets. In spite of its more or less routine character, crowds never fail to gather in the Mall or Whitehall or on the Horse Guards Parade, to get a fleeting view of gilded coaches, bowing royalty and the flashing sabers and cuirasses of the escorting bodyguard. For the man in the street that is about all there is to the ceremony. Some of the more curious, it is true, may linger for a second glimpse on the return to Buckingham Palace, and a few hours later practically all London will be buying its evening papers to read the brief report of the ceremony and the formal "speeches" of the King to the peers and his faithful Commons.

But war and its concomitant peace have lent an almost incalculable interest to the perfunctory ceremony of this year's opening. It follows upon the great victory which is interpreted as a victory of the British Empire, and to British subjects there is no better outward symbol of that Empire, or of the close knitting of its component parts by the needs of a common defense against a great danger from without, than the King himself. The monarch, too, has done his "bit" with the rest of the Empire, while the members of the royal family have not been slow to follow the example, which he has consistently set in patriotism and the duty of "carrying on."

Kings beloved of their subjects are not by any means numerous in Europe at the present time; in fact, the King of the Belgians might almost be said to stand alone in that category. If it were not that over those islands, in which so many Belgian subjects have found refuge these stormy years, reigns a monarch of whom it may be said with truth that the great ordeal of the war has served to strengthen the bonds between him and his people.

Happily for Britain her shores have remained inviolate; not one of her cities has been ground under a foreign yoke. Her island position and the Grand Fleet have saved her from the fate of Belgium, and so for King George there has been no solemn return to freed territories. During the war, except for visits to the armies in France, to the Grand Fleet, to the munition factories and the shipyards, the King has hardly left London, and not for a single moment has he relaxed his vigilant devotion to state duties. It was, therefore, fitting that it should have been from London that he received such overwhelming proof of his people's appreciation and affection as was shown in the scenes which occurred before Buckingham Palace when the signing of the armistice became known, and in Hyde Park at the review of the Silver Badge men.

What occurred on the day of the review of the men who had seen service in the war was quite unprecedented. The crowds surged round the royal carriage in which were the Queen and Queen Alexandra, and were with difficulty restrained from taking out the horses and dragging their Majesties' carriage to the review ground in triumph. Never before, in the peace of time, have the King and Queen shaken hands with so many of their subjects.

It is not only with the people of the British Isles that appreciation of the King of England has grown. The Empire at large recognizes in him a sovereign worthy of the great position he holds, and of the loyalty of the millions under British rule. One of the great results of this war has been to bring into much closer relationship the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. American soldiers on their way to the European battlefields have visited London in their thousands, and many have carried away with them the pleasant memory of personal interviews with the King, and thus it has become known in the States that King George is not the unapproachable monarch of popular tradition, but an extremely genial and hospitable English gentleman, quite as democratic and easy of approach as any distinguished occupant of the White House.

When King George first came to the throne the English people took pleasure in naming him the Sailor King, because of his connection with the naval service. Possibly his sea training, has a good deal to do with the open, genial manner which so prepossesses in his favor, while unmistakable traces of it are certainly seen in the capacity for hard work which is one of his chief characteristics. It is not long ago that Mr. Lloyd George, who may be said to be a connoisseur in that particular matter, told a Glasgow audience that in his opinion the hardest-working man in the kingdom was King George. The calls which affairs of state make upon the King's time have doubtless since the war begun. Before 1914 there were leisure days spent in the way which he enjoys most, in country pursuits at Sandringham; but since then, except for a few days on one occasion, the King has taken no holidays. That one exception proved to be so filled with state work as certainly not to warrant the name of holiday. Not only have visits to the country houses of members of the nobility been ruled out, but even the relaxation of theater-going has been entirely dispensed with by the King and Queen, with the exception of attendance at a few performances given for the benefit of war charities. It was not until the armistice had been signed that the inside



King George and Queen Mary

of a playhouse saw either of Their Majesties.

Except for the fact that, owing to the variety of the work he has to perform and the engagements he has to keep, no two of the King's days are alike, it would not be difficult to prove Mr. Lloyd George's assertion with regard to the length and strenuousness of the King's working day. It begins at 9:30, when, after having breakfasted with the Queen and Princess Mary, King George works in his study for a couple of hours with his secretaries. "Really not very different from a hereditary republic," is General Smuts' comment on the King's monarchy. But though King George reigns, but does not govern, he is thoroughly and minutely informed of all state affairs, for the Constitution requires that the acts of the government should have the sovereign's indorsement. And so the King is available, in his red-tapestry study, at almost any time of the day for the transacting of state business, and the signature of the numerous documents brought to the Palace in red leather dispatch boxes from the various departments of state. The King's writing table is never incumbered with papers, for he will never allow of the accumulation of arrears. On the desk stand a few photographs of members of his family, but otherwise it is essentially the working table of a business man. There is just one time in the day in which the King likes to feel free from work and that is during that cozy hour of the afternoon when all English people partake of what the French are pleased to call the "Five o'Clock." That hour the King spends with his family.

But the busiest time of the day with dispatches is before dinner, for by 8:30 the King wants his desk to be clear of the day's work, though this does not mean that state papers do not have to be read before he can settle to a book—memoirs preferably, though he is fond of an occasional novel. During the day, beginning at the breakfast table, King George reads and peruses a number of newspapers. He is a particularly assiduous reader of The Times.

As the head of the great Empire which was staking its all in the struggle for freedom, the war has been to the King an event of deepest moment. He has followed every event, sharing with his Cabinet ministers the anxieties often undreamt of by the nation at large, until the crisis had passed. In the vicinity of his study is a room devoted entirely to war maps where, every evening, a staff officer informed the King of the day's events on the fronts and moved the colored headed pins to show the new positions. The constant "va et vient" of statesmen, of high naval and military officers from one allied country to the other, has brought a number of very notable visitors to Buckingham Palace. For almost invariably a call at the Foreign or War Office was accompanied by an audience with the King. These war audiences have been one of the most interesting features of the King's activities during the war. They have numbered often as many as 40 a week. Probably there is very little that has taken place in the four corners of the world during these last four years that has not been recounted within the walls of Buckingham Palace. Not only have ministers, ambassadors and generals been received by King George, but any man or woman who, by their deeds or their sufferings, had a story to tell and whom the King either heard or read of, were pretty certain on their return to England to receive a summons to the Palace and in private audience enjoy perfectly free intercourse with the sovereign.

In the light of this constant supply of information of such unique value and diversity, the fact that His Majesty keeps his own private journal, that he has done so for years, and that he never allows a day to lapse without adding to its contents, is particularly interesting.

From the very moment war was declared on that summer night in August, 1914, through the anxious days that followed, in the crucial weeks of the spring of this year, the King has never doubted for one moment what the ultimate result of the struggle would be. In the darkest hours his calm optimism has never

failed him. And when final victory came, the King, ever mindful of the duties of kingship, did not allow a day to pass without having thanked and congratulated the army, the navy and the air force, while at the same time transmitting over the wires messages to the Dominions and India. Then followed messages to all Britain's allies, couched in simple and telling language, worthy of the great event to which they referred. On at least two occasions since that historic Nov. 11 the King has been called upon to address representatives of the people of Great Britain and of the Empire, and a great paper commenting on one of these addresses said: "The King has been worthy of the time, as his speech was worthy of the occasion." Of the cheers uttered morning the same paper remarked, "they were given to him as well as to victory, for his steady, his simplicity, his sense of duty." He has expressed the best of us not only in his speech, but in his silence, and when he spoke to us we all felt that he spoke for us."

In Queen Mary, the King has an associate who is as order-loving and methodical in organizing her very full life as he is himself. The Queen has all the interests of the modern well-informed woman, keenly alive to social problems and needs. She has also the Englishwoman's love of home and family life, a characteristic which she shares with the King and which has been one of the great reasons of the popularity of the British sovereigns with their people. The Queen has been particularly careful that the same régime of food rationing and other war economies obtaining in the country should be strictly enforced in the royal palaces. Many visitors to Buckingham Palace during these years of necessary economy have remarked on the frugality of the King's table. As for wines, they have been prohibited in the royal establishments since the great effort was made to bring in war-time prohibition in the country. In the use of petrol, too, for cars, the King and Queen have followed the regulations imposed. This has meant some little sacrifice to Queen Mary, for a very favorite diversion of hers is a leisurely country drive.

It is interesting, though not at all surprising, to learn, just at the time when the question of the Kaiser's extradition is being considered by the allied governments, that King George regards the Kaiser as the greatest criminal in the world. He considers him personally responsible for the sufferings of millions, particularly for the outrages perpetrated on the desolateness by land and sea. For the submarine warfare & outrages, for the bombing of open towns and villages, King George blames the Kaiser first and foremost. Just retribution, in the King of England's opinion, should be visited on William of Hohenzollern.

MINERS' SIX-HOUR DAY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Australian News Office

PERTH, W. Aus.—The Western Australian branch of the Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia has concluded its annual conference. The conference directed its executive to draw up a scheme of cooperation with a view to the elimination of the middleman and the prevention of the "wholesale exploitation" of the workers.

Labor members of the state Parliament were requested to move the adjournment of Parliament to consider the "dangerous condition of certain gold mines" and to demand a royal commission of inquiry. The view was expressed that the time had arrived for the reduction of the daily working hours from eight to six. It was also decided to take a ballot of all members on the question whether miners should work the night shift and to recommend members to vote in the negative.

VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Australian News Office

NORTON, Massachusetts.—A conference on vocational opportunities for women is to be held on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 14 and 15, at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Bureau of Vocational Opportunities.

LEADER DISCUSSES CATALAN CAUSE

Señor Cambo Says League Is Guiding and Controlling Force of Regionalism and Has Been Free of Dissensions

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—This country abounds, as all know, in human political enigmas, men of many inconsistencies, of violent impulses, and continual contradictions. The man who looms largest in the public attention for the time being, and who indeed for a year or two had been considered as one of those who would certainly count for most in the near future, is Señor Francisco Cambo, leader of the Regionalist movement which has for its object the achievement of the autonomy of Catalonia, and with it, perhaps, as incidental or a consequence, the separation of Spain, fedrally or otherwise, into a number of small states, Catalonia, Aragon, Castile, Andalusia, Galicia, Vizcaya, and the rest, which may or may not be capable of governing themselves to the best advantage. There is only one Catalonia in Spain. It is a subsidiary point in the Regionalist scheme that, if Catalonia gains her autonomy, she desires the other regions should have it also, but there are many who ask if it has been properly considered of what quality and efficiency will be the self-government of some of the other states. And what then would be the case if there was a strong Catalonia and weakness everywhere outside? Political speculation, however, does not take this line at present. Rarely has there been a more interesting enigma than Francisco Cambo, upon whom so much now seems to depend. He may be a great man for an agitation like the present despair of whether he would have done as well for the leadership of an autonomous Catalonia afterward.

In considering the difficulties of the time, it has always to be remembered that, since the breach in the Solidaridad movement some years ago, the Catalan right wing under Señor Cambo, with the Regionalist League as its organization, has always held the attitude of being accommodating and indicated that the form of Spanish Government was, for them, a matter of secondary importance and that they did not despair of reconciling their claims with existing Spanish institutions, being even willing to cooperate with such men as Señor Maura to achieve their ends. The left wing on the other hand, supported by the Union Federal Nacionalista Republicana, remained faithful to the Pi y Margall federalism, maintaining that only a republic could satisfy the autonomist aspirations of the region, because the existing régime, which they say, is only supported by a centralist oppression, is the declared adversary of all political reconstitution of Spain on the basis of its ancient regions, had always been so, and so would always remain. When, as now, a kind of temporariness, but not firmly, is combined with erratic and inconsistent, and the old policy of the league looks no better for the fact that the existing régime is seen to be in difficulties in many other directions.

However, Señor Cambo himself gives a fine character to the league. To the personal particulars of Don Francisco may be added some points that he makes in the course of an interesting conversation on some general aspects of the case. The Regionalist League was founded in 1902, Cambo being then a young man, a fervent Catalan, and an active and ambitious politician. "As you know," he says, "the league has been the guiding and controlling force of the Regionalist movement, and it has had a very special executive management. The league is controlled in Barcelona by an elected executive which is called the Committee of Political Action. This executive has the power to add to its numbers such persons as it considers suitable, and in this way, after it was established, it was joined by Señor Ventosa. All political controlling bodies in Spain have fallen because of disagreements and rivalries among those of whom they have been composed. On the other hand, our executive has gone on doing its work for many years without a single difference arising, nor has any one of its decisions ever had to be submitted to the vote. The reason is that among the constituents of this executive there has been not only an absolute understanding, but a fraternal cordiality has always reigned and a sense of collective action which has permitted each one of its members to cultivate his own attitude, while at the same time they have all united to constitute an organization which combined their characteristics in a most perfect political entity.

"Many acts that are attributed to me are those of my colleagues, and the same thing happens in regard to many of the things that are attributed to them. There has never been exhibited among us the least jealousy or discord; we have always regarded the personal success of any one of us as the collective success of all. Thanks to this the Committee of Political Action always exercises upon the Catalonian Regionalists an authority which nobody disputes, and to this is due the discipline which has always reigned in the party. At all times a resolution of the committee has been considered by everybody as correct and nobody has ever thought of the possibility of a mistake having been made. That is our strength, the fact of having constituted a collective or-

ganization with the same vigor as if it were an individual, that is to say, it lives and does its work as if only a single mind were directing it."

Señor Cambo then went on to speak more definitely of the general aim of Catalonians and the league. "Our aspiration," he said, "is to transform Spain. We think, as a matter of fact, that we must be ourselves what we would give to Spain as an organization that shall serve as a basis for future greatness. Catalonia desires autonomy not in order that we may all go back to Barcelona and concentrate the whole of our political action in Catalonia; quite the contrary. It will be the desire of the Catalonian authority, when properly constituted, to intervene effectively in general policy without ridding ourselves of a single problem which calls for solution, and which at any time might cause an upheaval in such general policy. So long as the autonomy of Catalonia is not recognized, the conduct of the Catalonian section of the government must be extremely difficult and doubtful, since at any moment a conflict may arise between its duties as a part of the Spanish Government and its sentiments as Catalonian. We feel that we have the capacity for government; to exercise it in Spain. We feel that of all Spanish political sections we have a complete solidarity and a political technique which has been raised to the highest state of perfection. Nothing could be more sincere."

Speaking of the extraordinary action of the Catalonian deputies leaving the Cortes in a body at his direction, just when the Premier, the Count de Romanones, was about to deal in the course of a debate with the Regionalist problem, Señor Maura having done so the day before (this action on the part of the leader having called forth severe criticism, even among some Regionalists) Señor Cambo says: "Far from having complicated the situation, our withdrawal will speed up the solution of the question. Why have we withdrawn ourselves from Parliament? It is essential that it should be understood that the great Catalonian question cannot be treated in the way of a decorative, platonic, debate, and in the manner in which it was presented to the Cortes it was seen that just the line it was going to pursue. Innumerable speakers were getting ready to intervene with long and wearying speeches. The Catalonian question is a living thing that cannot be decided by rhetoric. It was made clear to us that the classic course of procedure was about to be followed in the Cortes when dealing with this matter, and that after a great abundance of speeches crowned by a summary by the Premier, it would be assumed that all had been done and that something useful had been accomplished. We are most decidedly opposed to that sort of thing; therefore we left the place. And it is much better that we should have brought the question to a head in Parliament in this way instead of raising it so definitely in Catalonia, as we should have had to do at the end if the government had not reached any satisfactory solution of the problem. We hope now that something in the way of settlement will be done quickly because this is not a question, which by an attempt at a process of forgetfulness, can be suppressed. If the solution has to be brought about in some other way a movement which might be of the utmost benefit, a veritable process of salvation for the whole of Spain, may perhaps be changed into a source of discord and disturbance."

But in a general review of the situation, Señor Cambo is wholly optimistic. The old régime may show resistance, but he considers that Catalonian force is so great and its feeling in this matter is so strong and unanimous, that it cannot be resisted, and that sooner or later the central authority will perceive the necessity of accommodating itself with the best grace possible to the demands of the Regionalists. After that Señor Cambo thinks that Spain will rise again to a high place in the world. Not for Catalonia only, but for the whole peninsula, he considers the solution of the Regionalist problem on the lines proposed to be an absolute necessity.

Another and a more pressing danger confronts the victorious states if they

LEAGUE OF NATIONS WORLD'S REAL NEED

Signor Ferrero Speaks of the Dangers of a Peace That Fails to Effect a Lasting Territorial Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—In an article in the Secolo, Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, who took a prominent part in the recent conference on a League of Nations at Milan, has pointed out the conditions which would prevail in Europe in the event of the Peace Conference failing to institute a settlement on such lines. It might have been expected, he says, that the wealthy classes would have taken more interest in the conference. The times are so serious that it would have seemed that considerations of prudence, if not of love for the human race, might affect people. Let them have the courage, he says, to open their eyes and face the facts, though they may be as terrible as Medusa's head. Let them suppose that the states of Europe return to their old rivalries and territorial jealousies. Let them suppose, also, that no just, sincere, and lasting settlement is arrived at between the different nations which have armed Europe against itself. What can it be reasonably supposed is likely to happen?

Europe is emerging from a war which has proved possible that which was hitherto deemed to be impossible, and that is, the keeping of all men between 18 and 50 years of age under arms. It may be argued that all wars need not be so long nor so costly, but the mere fact that it is possible that they should be would be sufficient to turn the life of all the people into an inferno, if the ancient and the new states fail to find some other guarantee of their rights than bayonets, an inferno from which the only way of escape before the peoples would be through revolution.

Clearly, Guglielmo Ferrero argues, the different states would have to be ready for the worst possible eventualities, even for the necessity of calling all men between 18 and 50 to the colors, and of keeping them under arms for several years. Everything would have to be prepared for the possibility of arming them and sending them to the frontier in the shortest possible time. It would no longer be a case of keeping a great number of soldiers under arms in peace times, but preparations would be made for the rapid organization of an enormous army.

Such, Guglielmo Ferrero declares, seems to be the idea which General Giardino was hinting at in his recent speech, but it is easy, he goes on to say, to show what a terrible burden this would imply for the people. Stores of all kinds would have to be prepared, stocks of raw materials accumulated, an immense number of officers and non-commissioned officers maintained; men of all ages would have to be called up each year for military training; and industries, likely to be of use in war time, would have to be fostered.

The complications and the oppressiveness of such a state of things would be gigantic, Guglielmo Ferrero points out, and the states would sink under it from their own weight. A universal levy, calling everyone of all conditions to the colors, can never be anything but a desperate expedient to be used in such a desperate crisis as that in which Europe found itself during the past few years, and a desperate expedient cannot be converted into a permanent institution. Yet, Guglielmo Ferrero declares, if the European nations do not succeed in concluding at the least a lasting truce at the table of the Peace Conference, they will be obliged to attempt this labor of Sisypheus.

Another and a more pressing danger confronts the victorious states if they

do not face and solve their two problems in unison—that of the territorial resettlement of Europe and that of a new military order of things; the danger that the victorious states will be obliged, in spite of their good intentions, to tear up the promises and declarations of their ideals made during the war, and to make peace according to the views of German militarism trampling on those rights of the peoples which are contrary to the interests of the victorious nations. One example will serve to show that this is a real danger, Guglielmo Ferrero points out. What has happened in France since the victory has astonished some people and made others uneasy. The old aspirations after the left bank of the Rhine have made their appearance again, and no one has wished to talk about the union of the Germans of Austria against Germany.

This attitude, however, he says, is significant; rather of anxieties on the score of defence than of imperialistic tendencies, and these would be legitimate enough if it were thought that the League of Nations is a dream, and that Europe is to go on for ever being at war with itself. France has succeeded in regaining Alsace-Lorraine, but with the help of a world-wide coalition; who can say that this coalition will always last if it is at the mercy of the changing interests of the states which make it up? If it dissolved, France might in the future find herself confronted by a more populous Germany and in need of costly alliances.

Guglielmo Ferrero goes on to point out the difficulties into which the nations of Europe would be plunged if the Paris conference did not succeed in setting up a stable order of things in Europe. It is no exaggeration, he says, to speak of difficulties of the most serious kind, for if the Entente Powers make peace, oblivious of the promises and the declaration of their ideals expressed during the war, they will involve themselves in internal and external difficulties of the most serious nature, and a similar fate to that which has befallen the Central Empires may be confidently prophesied for them. The fate of western civilization is linked with that of the League of Nations, Guglielmo Ferrero insists, for if Europe does not conclude at least a lasting truce in 1919, it will risk passing from a world war to a world revolution. If the upper classes are not overmuch concerned with the fate of western civilization for its own sake, they might pay heed to the matter for another reason, remembering that the fate of their own property is possibly linked with it.

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CATTLE EMBARGO CASE TO BE HEARD

Privy Council in Britain Called Upon to Decide Whether Action of Queensland Infringes Commonwealth Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The journey to England of the Hon. T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, recalls the embargo placed by his government upon fat stock leaving the state. It was in the early days of the war that this was put into effect. The British Government required certain supplies of meat, and the Queensland Government seized the opportunity for this import. It disallowed fat stock to cross the borders of the state, and, further, store stock were only allowed to be sent away on condition that a fee of 10s. per head for cattle, and 6d. per head for sheep, was paid as a guarantee that the stock would be returned to Queensland. The government's action was thought very arbitrary, but the High Court of Australia upheld the action of the state government, and the Privy Council have now finally decided.

It is recorded in the report on the Queensland Border Railway by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, that the Commonwealth Government intervened to break down the embargo under the powers conferred by the War Precautions Act. The consumer of meat in South Australia suffered most during the embargo. The grazier obtained a satisfactory export price for beef, and the stock values in South Australia soared to unprecedented heights. It had depended in the main upon imports from Queensland for about 25 per cent of its supplies. The following table will illustrate how the interests of South Australia were affected by the embargo and the drought:

| Year | Sheep | Cattle | Horses |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1913 | 8,996 | 24,596 | 505 |
| 1914 | 16,111 | 18,998 | 149 |
| 1915 | 5,226 | 10,116 | 89 |
| 1916 | 10,399 | 2,909 | 1,652 |
| 1917 | 4,363 | 5,827 | 662 |

The committee observe that if a railway to the border had been in existence during the operation of the embargo its cattle traffic during that period would have almost reached the vanishing point and the disastrous effect this would have had on the railway is obvious.

His Majesty's Privy Council has to decide whether the legislation under which the Queensland Government imposed the embargo infringes Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution. The first paragraph provides that "on the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free."

It is recorded that the imposition of the embargo is simply a repetition of history, except that Queensland has been the latest aggressor. As far back as 1891, South Australia imposed a substantial stock tax on Queensland. It was contended in Parliament at the time that the running of a railway to the border would sacrifice the interests of the struggling farmers, whose earnings were often smaller than the mechanics of Adelaide. The stock tax was continued until Federation. Queensland in the meantime retaliated with a stiff import on South Australian wheat and flour.

It is affirmed that perhaps the most powerful competition with the Adelaide market for Queensland's cattle is the export trade which supports large works in Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville in Queensland, and Gladstone in South Australia. The Adelaide market is invariably from £1 to £2 a head better than the Brisbane market for Queensland's requirements. The world shortage of meat has made the export price decidedly profitable to graziers, and has quite changed the complexion of things for the Adelaide market.

The following is a comparison of through rates for live stock in the different states:

| CATTLE | 100 miles | 200 miles | 300 miles | 400 miles |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| State | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. |
| Queensland | 2 3 | 12 8 1 | 16 10 3 | 19 6 9 |
| N. S. Wales | 6 1 | 12 6 | 15 7 8 | 18 9 9 |
| Victoria | 1 10 5 | 12 2 4 | 15 7 8 | 18 9 9 |
| South Aus. | 8 2 | 14 3 8 | 18 10 7 | 22 5 8 |
| West Aus. | 7 6 6 | 13 2 3 | 16 10 5 | 19 6 6 |

| State | 100 miles | 200 miles | 300 miles | 400 miles |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. |
| Queensland | 23 1 3 | 25 5 | 32 9 3 | 37 1 3 |
| N. S. Wales | 21 1 5 | 23 3 3 | 28 4 1 | 33 1 1 |
| Victoria | 22 4 5 | 23 6 | 29 1 1 | 34 1 1 |
| South Australia | 28 6 7 | 32 7 8 | 39 11 8 | 45 1 8 |
| West Australia | 29 10 3 | 33 5 | 37 7 6 | 42 1 6 |

| State | 100 miles | 200 miles | 300 miles | 400 miles |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. |
| Queensland | 0 8 6 | 1 3 3 | 1 7 1 | 1 10 5 |
| N. S. Wales | 0 5 6 | 1 1 1 | 1 6 7 | 1 10 5 |
| Victoria | 0 5 8 | 1 1 4 | 1 8 4 | 2 4 5 |
| South Aus. | 0 7 7 | 1 2 5 | 1 6 5 | 1 10 5 |
| West Aus. | 0 7 5 | 1 1 6 | 1 7 8 | 2 1 1 |

| State | 100 miles | 200 miles | 300 miles | 400 miles |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. | per hd. |
| Queensland | 2 3 1 | 2 4 3 | 2 4 8 | 2 4 8 |
| N. S. Wales | 2 2 3 | 2 3 3 | 2 3 9 | 2 4 0 |
| Victoria | 2 1 5 | 2 3 4 | 2 3 5 | 2 3 6 |
| South Australia | 2 3 5 | 2 3 5 | 2 3 5 | 2 3 5 |
| West Australia | 2 3 1 | 2 3 4 | 2 3 4 | 2 3 4 |

The above table dealing with "through rates" shows South Australia at a disadvantage compared with Queensland and New South Wales, but on account of the Commonwealth ownership of the Great Northern Railway, "through" local rates would not apply in the carriage of stock from the Queensland border to Adelaide under the present agreement. Two "local" rates in addition to the Commonwealth charges would have to be incurred. This would mean that the cost of trucking cattle from Goyder's Lagoon to the Adelaide abattoirs

would be £118s. 10d. a head, against £16s. 7d. a head in Queensland for a similar distance (654 miles)—a difference of 12s. 3d. Take off the 25 per cent allowance for stock intended for export and the difference is still 2s. 6d. a head in favor of Queensland. The shorter driving distances to reach the South Australian railway system would not count for much unless the high prices for stock continued to rule in the Adelaide market.

The Queensland border railway scheme must here be taken into consideration. It is stated by the committee that the indirect gains of the increased occupation and settlement that usually follow in the wake of a new railway would be reaped, in the present instance, largely by a state which would bear nothing of the burden involved in the capital outlay. The reliability of Victoria's beef supplies would also be greatly stimulated by South Australia's enterprise without any cost to the former state, and therefore the question obtrudes itself as to whether there is not room for broader considerations involving Commonwealth action.

The Northern Territory Acceptance Act contains, in Part 3, the provisions for carrying out the agreement entered into by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the surrender of the Northern Territory. Clause 14 (b) says that the Commonwealth shall construct, or cause to be constructed, a railway line from Port Darwin southwards to a point on the northern boundary of South Australia proper, and (d) of a railway point on the Port Augusta line to connect with the other part of the transcontinental railway at a point on the northern boundary of South Australia proper. It might be a matter worthy of consideration whether the "point on the northern boundary of South Australia" should be so fixed as to secure for South Australia its geographical advantage in relation to the Queensland stock country, although on that subject the committee are not called upon to offer any opinion.

In the matter of fixing the live stock and other rates on the proposed border railway, South Australia would be handicapped by the fact that the line would connect with the Commonwealth-owned railway north of Quorn. The railways commissioner pointed out that the charges for the carriage of goods and live stock from the Queensland border to Adelaide were based upon the application of "local" rates, this being rendered necessary by the fact that the Great Northern line, with which the new one would connect, belonged to the Commonwealth, and through rates, therefore, could not apply.

The outcome of the appeal to H. M. Privy Council, which so intimately affects the meat industry, is anticipated with interest. It is thought correct that Mr. Ryan, as Premier and Attorney-General of Queensland, should elect to be present when this constitutional case is being discussed in London.

LEAP OUT OF GERMAN'S BOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Arthur Yapp at a meeting of Y. M. C. A. women war workers described how an official of the association commandeered a Cologne hotel for the "Red Triangle" in a manner which the Germans understood. Finding the people unfriendly and unwilling to hand over the buildings which they required for themselves, the secretary in charge of the advance work, a military looking man, marched resolutely into one of the big hotels, made the proprietor salute him, and commandeered the premises. Sir Arthur mentioned that owing to the advance in France the majority of the association's huts were left high and dry. They had between £600,000 and £700,000 worth of stores held up in France and Flanders and a certain portion in Germany. He foreshadowed a scheme for establishing red triangle clubs in both industrial and rural communities throughout Great Britain to relieve the dullness of village life. They also hoped to assist largely in the work of training discharged soldiers and sailors for indoor and outdoor pursuits.

RAILWAYS' HUGE CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A return of the capital and revenue of the railways in the United Kingdom, in the Board of Trade Journal, shows that since 1915 the capital has increased by £2,822,000. The greatest increase was between 1914 and 1915, when the capital rose from £1,341,222,000 to £1,347,312,000, or £6,090,000. The average rate of dividend or interest paid has steadily improved, although it is still below the 1913 average of 3.63 per cent. There were considerable increases in both receipts and expenditure, and the proportion of working expenditure to receipts rose from 63 per cent in 1914 to 69 per cent in 1917.

SALE OF SOLE LEATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Army Council have made an order amending the sole leather conditions of sale orders of 1917 and 1918. Under the new order English sole leather previously controlled, except certain classes still required for military purposes, is released for civilian purposes, and the quantity of such leather which may be purchased by any individual from one source in seven consecutive days is extended from 500 to 1000 bends and from five to 10 tons of shoulders and bellies. Details have been communicated to the trade concerned.

ALIEN LABOR NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Board of Control has passed a resolution requesting "all manufacturers and other employers of labor in Toronto to discontinue the services of aliens, and to employ in their places returned soldiers or persons of British birth."

RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH OUTPUT

Speaker Points Out That, Prior to War, Restriction Had Permeated Economic Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Wilfrid Hill, managing director of the County Chemical Company of Birmingham and a member of the Whitley Committee, recently addressed a conference, arranged by the Industrial Reconstruction Council, on the subject of the restriction of output.

The greatest problem to be faced in the future, Mr. Hill considered, was just how to obtain the maximum output from the fields and factories. In places there must be no more untended fields, and no more slow-time machinery, if an advance was to be made on the conditions obtaining before the war. The volume of production during the last four years, he said, had astonished everybody, and the question arose, was this tremendous volume of production to be maintained? Previous to the war, he pointed out, restriction of output had permeated every department of economic life.

Mr. Hill proceeded to make an impartial survey of the conditions he believed had been to blame for bringing about restriction of output. Education had been defective, inasmuch as no attempt was made to shape it to vocation. Health had been disregarded, excessively long hours and unhealthy conditions had been permitted. In temperate habits, he thought, had restricted output to an incalculable extent.

On the commercial side deficient banking facilities had retarded trade while important discoveries had been allowed to pass into the hands of people who proved to be potential enemies. The reconstruction committees appointed by the government, he pointed out, had played an important part in bringing to light the general mismanagement of national resources. Great Britain's saving grace, however, he considered, was that the country had acknowledged its weaknesses and mistakes, and was determined to reform.

Mr. Hill emphasized the value of the Whitley proposals for establishing joint industrial councils of employers and employed. During the war, capital and labor had drawn together as never before, and the country was equipped for production as it never had been. The crux of the whole situation was the question, was the armistice between capital and labor to be followed by peace? Were they going back to cooperation or conflict? This issue the government had foreseen, with the result that the Whitley Committee had been appointed to review the whole field of labor. The joint industrial councils, advocated by the committee, provided a forum where all questions could be thoroughly thrashed out, and, provided the right spirit was manifested, Mr. Hill was confident the results would be satisfactory.

Summing up the legitimate claims of labor, Mr. Hill considered that the workers had a right to a better share in the profits of industry, a share in the control of industry, such as was provided for in the joint industrial councils; also that the workers should be given a higher standard of life. Mr. Hill was in no doubt as to the willingness of capital to meet these claims of labor. He thought capital, on their side, had the right to require from labor "a good day's work for a good day's pay" and greater loyalty from workmen. Mr. Hill welcomed the opportunity the Whitley councils would give the workmen of getting to understand something of the difficulties of industry.

Mr. Hill spoke hopefully of the relations between capital and labor in the future. He believed they were coming together and would work together as never before. He pleaded earnestly for cooperation, not only between capital and labor, but between manufacturers in the same industry. Manufacturers, he considered, should combine for the purchase of raw material, for the purpose of improving mechanical production, for the purpose of specialization, for research, and for distribution in foreign markets. British foreign trade, Mr. Hill frankly acknowledged, was generally speaking, something to be ashamed of. He advocated the establishment of an intelligence bureau and of a trade advisory committee. He did not want to restrict individual enterprise, but he

thought that in the past stupid individualism had restricted industry.

Mr. Hill believed that the joint industrial councils should secure the cooperation of all industries in an effort to get for British interests adequate representation in the House of Commons. An organized business party in Parliament, he declared, was as feasible and as desirable as an organized Labor Party. In future British industry would have to adapt itself to new conditions, changing values, and falling prices. Many firms would find themselves in a serious position, and the crisis could only be overcome by the determination of each individual concerned to remove every hindrance and obstacle to output. He appealed earnestly for a consideration of the Whitley proposals, with a view to a readjustment of the relationship between employers and employed on a basis of friendly cooperation, and for a higher degree of organization throughout the whole of British business.

BOHEMIA AND THE AUSTRIAN WAR LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Under the title of "Unconstitutional War Loans," the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Socialist organ of Vienna, gives a striking illustration of one of the reverses that time takes and from which the German Austrians are now suffering.

It will be remembered that during the greater part of the war, the Austrian Reichsrat was not summoned, the government meeting all its requirements in the nature of grants of money by making use of Article 14 in the Constitution, which provided that in certain emergencies the government could carry on by decrees, while Parliament was not sitting. This article, intended only for emergencies, was used by successive Austrian governments as a means of governing, not only without the concurrence of Parliament, but against its known wishes. The ruling classes in Austria feared to summon Parliament during the war, on the ground that it would reveal to the world the hostility of the Slav population to the policy of the government. Thus the government raised considerable sums independently of Parliament and against the wishes of the Czech population, who have now set up house for themselves as the Tzcheo-Slovak Republic.

Recently the government in Vienna sent one of its representatives to Prague to ask the new Tzcheo-Slovak Government to accept responsibility for its share of 2.4 milliards of crowns raised from the bank in this way. This request was, however, declined by the Tzcheo-Slovak Government, who expressed a disposition at the same time to discuss the question of responsibility toward the banks of such credits as had been voted in a parliamentary way. This amounts to the refusal by the Tzcheo-Slovaks of all responsibility for debts incurred by successive Austrian governments under the illegal decrees issued by them by virtue of Article 14.

The Arbeiter Zeitung points out that the total amount of the debts thus incurred is 65 milliards of crowns and further that the unconstitutional nature of the loans raised on that basis was admitted in the report of the Budget Committee, adding that the demand of the Social Democrats of Austria when they insisted that Parliament should be reassembled for the passing of the budget was treated with contempt. The result is that now the various national states that have separated themselves from Austria can maintain that they have incurred no responsibility for the loans raised without the approval of the Reichsrat.

ONTARIO TRADE AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—Representative lumbermen of Ontario called upon the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, to discuss the appointment of a special overseas agent to be attached to the agent-general's office in London, England, whose duties would be to assist in securing large reconstruction orders from France and Belgium, as well as from the British Isles, where great building projects are planned. The representative, who must be an expert lumberman, will be nominated by the lumber producers of the Province, and will then be appointed by the department as a trade commissioner for Ontario, to be paid by the provincial government.

POST-WAR LABOR A PROBLEM IN BRITAIN

Committee Reports on Question of Substitute Labor and Demobilization, and of Future Employment of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The final report of the civil war workers committee deals with the question of substitute labor and demobilization. Its principal recommendations have been adopted by the government.

The committee state that substitute labor will only be discharged very gradually as the soldiers are demobilized. According to the Board of Trade returns for April, 1918, there was an increase of 878,000 females employed as substitutes, and a net replacement of 1,064,000 males since July, 1914. The position of the women is more critical than that of the men, in the opinion of the committee.

The committee state that: "The whole question of the future position of women in clerical and commercial occupations, not only in London but in the provinces, is one of great importance and difficulty. It is very desirable not only that the opportunities and conditions of their employment should be considered, but also that a more definite understanding should be arrived at with regard to the standards of education and training which should be recognized as qualifications for the various branches and grades of such work. In this connection it might also be advisable to review the existing facilities for vocational training and to consider on what lines additional facilities, if required, should be provided. We recommend, therefore, that the Ministry of Labor should be asked to set up, in connection with the Labor resettlement committee, a committee to consider and advise on these problems."

The displacement of temporary clerks in government departments will be affected by very different conditions in different departments, but the committee consider that on the whole a gradual adjustment rather than sudden or complete dislocation may be looked for. They recommend:

"That the employment exchange which has been established at Burlington Gardens, and is working in connection with the civil service commission, should deal with the work of demobilization; and that, if necessary, its staff should be strengthened for this purpose. That a complete register of temporary government clerks should be formed and kept in charge of the Burlington Gardens Exchange; and that this register should record not only the qualifications, service, etc. of each individual, but also his or her wishes with regard to continuing in employment after demobilization."

"That in connection with the same exchange there should be set up an advisory committee, which should collect and furnish information as to openings outside the civil service and various courses of training; and that this committee should also make arrangements where required for special courses of training."

The arrangements of courses of professional training and giving of bursaries and maintenance grants to a selected few is not recommended by the commission except in the case of a profession in which a demand for recruits is certain to exist, and in the case of persons fully qualified as to age and education. The teaching profession is a case in point, and they propose that the question of providing special facilities and modifying regulations where necessary might well

be considered by the board of education and the treasury in conjunction with the other authorities concerned.

"That when the vacancies in the permanent civil service come to be filled, the claims of the temporary clerks should be considered together with the claims of men discharged from the forces and of established civil servants."

"That a decision with regard to the future position of women in the permanent civil service should be arrived at and carried into effect, if possible, before demobilization begins."

"That as regards temporary posts, vacancies should, wherever possible, be filled by the transfer of clerks displaced from other departments; and that, in the cases of those clerks whom it is impossible to retain, the period of notice given should be not less than one month."

With regard to substitutes in non-government clerical work and in commerce, it is expected that a considerable number of the women and some of the older men engaged as substitutes will voluntarily give up their employment and return to private life. It is believed that many of those who have joined the forces will not wish to return to a sedentary life, although their posts will in almost all cases be kept open for them; and that there will not be a serious displacement, but a gradual adjustment spread over a considerable period.

It is anticipated that more women will be employed in insurance offices than in pre-war days, and that to some extent they will also be retained in banks. The committee learn that increasing use is being made of employment exchanges by clerical workers and employers, and that two of the London exchanges are giving special attention to their needs.

The committee further recommend that steps should be taken at once by the railway companies and other trade unions concerned to arrive at an agreement as to the conditions of the future employment of women on railways. With regard to agriculture, the Board of Trade returns show that the number of regular female workers in Great Britain in April, 1914, was 65,000 and that by April, 1918, this had increased by about 33 per cent. These include the 15,000 members of the Women's Land Army, as well as other women who have been working on the land during the war. These women have been drawn from every class and occupation, and it is expected that a good proportion of them will wish to continue to work on the land; but a forecast on the question is impossible until the government's policy with regard to food, timber production, rural housing, small holdings and emigration is known. The committee consider that a considerable number of women will probably continue to be required for agricultural work for some time after peace is declared and that special arrangements are not necessary during the demobilization period.

In conclusion, the committee states that having made their recommendations as to the machinery which is best suited for facilitating the transfer of substitute labor to fresh employment, they are satisfied that in practice it will be impossible to find immediate employment for all the workers who will be displaced. They feel that, to a large extent, reliance must be placed on the scheme of general unemployment insurance recommended in a previous report, together with the further schemes for unemployment benefit which are under consideration by the government, as the means of meeting the hardships arising from dislocation.

ANTI-LIQUOR MOVE SPREADS RAPIDLY

New Strength of Empire Organization Formed by Prohibitionists of Western Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aus.—A new prohibitionist organization with the title of the Western Australia Strength of Empire Movement has just been formed in this State. Until recently a campaign for war-time prohibition was conducted by the Business Men's Committee for War-Time Prohibition, but owing to the refusal of the federal government to introduce the desired measure of reform, the committee disbanded.

The platform of the new organization states, among other things: "We advocate the continuance of the campaign for the Anti-Shouting Law; (a) because 'treating' or 'shouting' is itself ridiculously overdone, and a heavy burden to men who cannot afford to do it, and do not dare to refrain; (b) because the returned soldiers are voicing an increasing dismay at the result of 'shouting' on returned soldiers not fit to endure that form of 'friendship.'"

"We advocate a permanent law, making trading hours not more than from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m. for all licenses now subject to the 9 p. m. closing law. 'We are in favor of prohibition during the entire period of demobilization of the army."

"We affirm that permanent prohibition can only be successfully achieved, as the majority of public opinion is seriously behind such a law, and that the majority can only be ascertained by (a) a series of local option polls; (b) by a parliament whose majority is definitely elected to enact such a law, or (c) by a direct referendum to the electors."

"We propose promoting an energetic, educational campaign against social impurity, so as to purify the domestic and social life of the people, and deepen the sense of the sacredness of the home, in order to secure strong virile citizens worthy of Australian nationhood."

Practically the whole of the religious denominations (excepting Roman Catholics) and social organizations are represented on the advisory council of the movement. The Anglican bishops of Bunbury (the Rt. Rev. Cecil Wilson, D.D.) and Kalgoorlie (the Rt. Rev. Cyril Golding-Bird, D.D.) have accepted seats on the advisory council.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VIENNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The Arbeiter Zeitung shortly before Christmas reported that owing to the return of many thousands of soldiers and munition workers daily, unemployment in Vienna was increasing in alarming proportions. The difficulty of providing work was increased by the lack of coal and raw materials in many industries. The metal workers seem to be the greatest sufferers, the number out of work at that time being 18,000 in Vienna alone. The workers in wood had about 3500 unemployed, the textile hands 1300, transport workers 1500, the chemical industry 1600, and the bakers 2000. In the clothing trade, for the moment, there were only 500 unemployed, but the employers announced that they would have to dismiss some 5000 of their hands, owing to the lack of export facilities for the "luxury" trades.

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DELAWARE STARTS AMERICANIZING

Public Schools and Other Places to Open Classes for Benefit of the Non-English-Speaking People of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware.—Classes in English are to be held in public schools and other places in this city and neighboring towns for the benefit of the non-English speaking people of Delaware, beginning Feb. 17. Pending provision by the Legislature, this work will be financed by special funds. A "Learn English Week," in which a special committee of leading alien residents of Wilmington will endeavor to have every non-English speaking person in the State informed of this opportunity, is now being observed.

Schoolchildren who come from non-English speaking homes will carry to their parents each day a "letter from Uncle Sam" setting forth, in the language of the home, why an attempt should be made to learn English. Classes will be held not only in the public schools, but in other places convenient to the alien groups and where they may feel at home. The Polish school has offered rooms and so has the Ukrainian Civic Committee of South Wilmington. Temporary classes at the United States Employment Bureau and at the Italian Neighborhood House will be continued.

There are to be classes in such immigrant communities outside the city, as, for instance, New Castle, Henry Clay and Marshfield. Most of the classes will be at night, but those in the factories, and possibly some others, will be held late in the afternoon. It is thought that a midday class may be established for night and restaurant workers if there is a demand for it.

So marked an interest in the project on the part of the non-English speaking peoples has been shown that it may be found necessary to establish a waiting list for these classes—an unprecedented measure in the history of night schools.

Through the Americanization Training Institute, conducted recently by the State Defense Council in cooperation with the Wilmington Board of Education, a large number of teachers and others interested in the work were made familiar with the best methods of teaching English to adult aliens and in appointing teachers for these classes, preference will be given to those who have been granted certificates for that course or who have qualified by some special experience. It is believed that the reason that night schools have not proved to be very generally popular with adult immigrants with untrained minds, is that the teacher has been unable to use the language of the pupil, and so the latter have often been convinced after a more or less ambitious beginning that they cannot learn English, and so after a few weeks have been driven away from the school because of its failure to fill their need. It is for this that Delaware has felt it necessary to provide the highest possible standard of teaching while the enthusiasm of the alien for learning is still unquenched.

AEROPLANE SERVICE FOR GRAND CANYON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TUCSON, Arizona.—Protests already are being heard against the desire of Utah in desiring to annex that portion of Arizona north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and comprising the Kaibab and Dixie National forests. Although this portion of Mohave County is geographically detached from the rest of the State owing to the big gash in the landscape, and while there might have been a time when convenience to its inhabitants would have made an exchange of territory advisable, it is now pointed out in Arizona that the age of aerial transportation has changed the situation.

Plans are being made for the establishment of an aeroplane ferry across the Grand Canyon, a distance of only 13 miles at the widest point, to be put in operation as soon as the traffic demands such service. The need for such service is shown by the fact that the result of the election of Governor Campbell last November was in doubt for a long time partly because of the slowness in hearing from a single precinct located north of the canyon, whose returns had to be sent by rail through Utah as there is at present no direct access to or from the Kaibab plateau except by trail into the canyon and up the other side.

VICE-PRESIDENT STATES HIS CREED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, speaking before the National Press Club, denounced Bolshevism and anarchy, and propounded what he termed a new creed for Americans. He said:

"I believe that the American Republic as instituted by the fathers constitutes the finest system of government ever ordained among men, and affords the machinery for the righting of grievances without resort to violence, tumult and disorder.

"I believe that every inequality which exists in the social and economic condition of the American people is traceable to the successful demands of interested classes for class legislation, and I believe, therefore, that practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by remedial legislation in the interest of the American people and not in the interest of anybody thereof, large or small. I believe there is no justification

In a government, where officials are elected and laws made by the people, for a minority to threaten bloodshed and anarchy unless the majority shall submit to the will of the minority.

"I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and naturalized, who are willing to seek redress for their grievances in orderly and constitutional ways, and I believe that all others should be taught, peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must, that our country is not an international boarding house nor an anarchic café.

"I pledge myself to the support of these principles by my voice, my vote, and, if need be, by my fortune and my life, and I promise my country to train my children in this most holy faith."

SALVATION ARMY FEEDS RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Feeding more than 200 returned service men daily, the majority of whom are unable to pay, the Salvation Army, which has opened a clubhouse for returned soldiers and sailors, is filling an important place during the readjustment period. The clubhouse is located near the railroad station and its representatives meet all incoming trains to give any information and assistance that may be called for and to direct the returning soldier to the clubhouse.

While the largest problem is the feeding of those who have been unable to obtain work or whose first pay day has not arrived, this by no means constitutes the entire work of the clubhouse, which in providing a cheerful and attractive gathering place is doing much to counteract the temptation held out by the saloon and other resorts.

The work of the Salvation Army here is so highly regarded that support is assured by a group of men of the city and no general appeal for money has been issued, though there have been voluntary gifts from individuals and groups.

SWISS PAPERS AN AID TO AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse told of her experiences in spreading American propaganda through Germany, working in Switzerland as a representative of the Creel Committee on Public Information, at a dinner given in her honor by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party on Saturday night. Mrs. Whitehouse attributed her success in informing the people of that neutral country, and through them, the German people, of the strength and determination of America to win the war, to the fact that she had learned that there was no use in trying to accomplish things secretly, and that she disregarded advice to conceal her mission. As fast as she received news of American achievements in calling men to the colors, launching ships, sending troops overseas, etc., she took that news to editors of Swiss papers, and they published it.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, just returned from overseas duty in France for the suffrage organization, was another guest of honor, as was Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, who appealed for aid for Russian women and children.

HEAVY REGISTRATION OF MICHIGAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Belief that Michigan women would not take advantage of their right of suffrage is being dispelled by the large number registering. Thirty thousand voters, of whom 10,000 are women, have already registered at the city clerk's office for the primaries to be held March 5. The total potential vote of the city, all duly registered, will be close to 175,000, it is estimated.

Today is the last day for registration with the city clerk. Another opportunity to register, however, will be given Feb. 15 when the city's 319 election booths will be opened for that purpose.

A heavy vote is expected at the election April 7. The Detroit United Railways purchase plan, the Belle Island bridge, street numbering amendment, and an amendment to increase the city's bonding limit 1 per cent to permit park expansion have all created unusual interest in the first spring election under the city's new charter.



Fort Garry, Manitoba

MAINE ORGANISTS UNITE

PORTLAND, Maine.—A group of Maine organists have formed in this city a branch of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, to carry forward the work done by the American Guild of Organists. The Maine group will work under the auspices of the New England chapter.

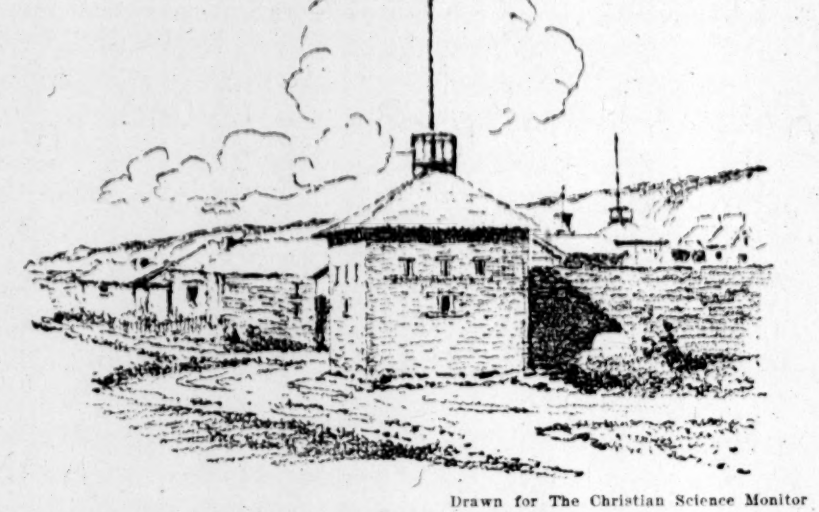
FOUR FORTS OF THE SETTLERS' WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

Four famous forts, each historic in the opening and settlement of the West are Ft. Garry, Manitoba, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, Ft. Benton, Montana, and Ft. Vancouver, Washington.

Of these, Ft. Garry, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers,

was the first post, built in 1834 by Sublette and Robert Campbell, was called Ft. William. It had a palisade 18



Old Fort Benton, Montana

where the city of Winnipeg now stands, is the oldest.

In 1736 the Frenchman, La Verandrye, the first white explorer to see it, visited Red River. In 1762 the first trading post, Ft. La Rouge, was erected on or near the site of Ft. Garry by French traders. This was the beginning of the 60 years' rivalry between the Northwest Company of Montreal and the Hudson's Bay Company, whose principal post, established nearly 90 years earlier, was York Factory, 600 miles north, on Hudson Bay. From York Factory the company's explorers, hunters and traders penetrated west to the Rockies, northwest into Alaska and to the borders of the Arctic Ocean, through the mountains to the Pacific Coast, down through Washington and Oregon into California, at one time even having a thousand-acre ranch on the site of San Francisco.

Between 1801 and 1805 the Northwest Company built a new fort called Ft. Gibraltar, and entered into strenuous competition for control of the fur trade of the Canadian West. From 1811 to 1814 the Earl of Selkirk, then owning a major interest in the active opposition of the Northwest Company and its allies, established a farming settlement on Red River, and built a second fort, called Ft. Douglas. In 1815, during Lord Selkirk's absence in England, the settlement was attacked and dispersed by the Northwest Company. It was reestablished by Lord Selkirk in succeeding years at Kildonan, a little further north on Red River.

In 1821, Nicholas Garry, deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, came from England, and at Ft. William, Ontario, effected a union of



Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1849

the rival companies under the title of the elder organization, whose charter dates from 1670. Following the union, "old" Ft. Garry, named after the deputy governor, was erected, Forts Gibraltar and Douglas being abandoned. It had stone walls, bastions and ports. This lasted till 1835, or a little earlier, Upper Ft. Garry, near the same site, and Lower Ft. Garry, 20 miles north, were built, the last as a residence for the then governor of the company, Sir George Simpson, and a trading post for the Indians of Lake Winnipeg.

In the sixties, scattered houses began to appear on the river bank north of the upper fort, and the growing hamlet received the name of Winnipeg. In 1840 commenced negotiations for the termination of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly. In 1870, the great domain of Rupert's Land, under which name the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains was described in the company's charter, was transferred to Canada.

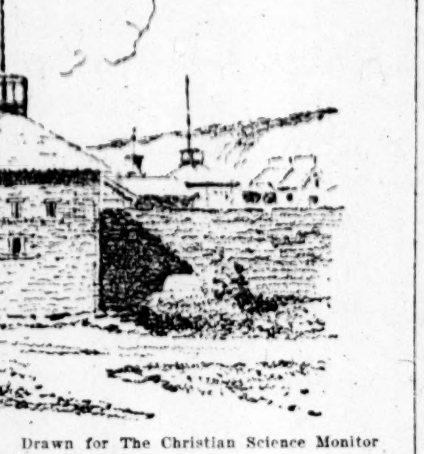
In this year, the first rebellion of the half-breeds under Louis Riel was suppressed by Colonel, afterward Sir, Garnet Wolseley. Fifteen years later a second revolt was overcome by the government of Canada. Since then the site of upper Ft. Garry has been overspread by the city of Winnipeg, but a gray stone gateway remaining, a memorial in the midst of metropolitan business of the great day of the voyageur and fur trader, and of the gentlemen adventurers of the great company that for 200 years held a feudal sway over the empire of the Northwest.

Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, sometimes affectionately called "old" Ft. Laramie, is not to be confounded with

Laramie City, west of Cheyenne on the Union Pacific Railroad, settled in 1867 by employees of the road, in that year completed. The first permanent trading post in Wyoming, states Hubert Howe Bancroft, was erected on the Laramie River two miles from its junction with the Platte, 86 miles northwest of Cheyenne. The river was named for one La Ramie, a French trapper.

The first post, built in 1834 by Sublette and Robert Campbell, was called Ft. William. It had a palisade 18

feet high with bastions at diagonally opposite corners, and adobe houses within the palisade. In 1838, vide Bancroft, it was sold to and rebuilt by the American Fur Company, which, founded by John Jacob Astor, from the early years of the century onward had been engaged in the founding and maintenance of a chain of fur-trading posts through the valley of the Mis-



Fort Vancouver, Washington

souri to the Pacific Coast. It was then called Ft. John. The clerks in the eastern office of the company, however, made out their bills persistently to Ft. Laramie, the name of the river, as more distinctive, and the name remained fixed by use.

The erection of Ft. William by Sublette and Campbell coincides with the beginning of migration to the Pacific, of which a notable point is the passage of New England missionaries, Dr. Whitman and his devoted band bound for Oregon.

Ten years or so after the erection of Ft. William, Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," passed that way with his troops on the exploration of a route to California, in whose company in 1846-47 he was to take part. With the westward movement of the Mormons under Brigham Young, expelled from Illinois, in 1847, began the great tide of travel to the West through Ft. Laramie as one of the important points on the "Oregon Trail."

In 1849, in which year the fort was purchased and occupied as a military post by the United States Government, being abandoned in 1859, gold was discovered in California. Thence for 20 years following, the flood of travel through Ft. Laramie, headed by the Argonauts of '49, swelled in increasing volume. Gold hunters, traders, farmers seeking new lands, cattle-men, freighters, men of all sorts seeking all occupations and diversions in the new West thronged the overland trail. Johnson's army of Utah against the Mormons marched that way in 1857. Till the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867, the now historic day of the prairie schooner, many horsed freight wagon, mule team and ox team, cattle herd, stagecoach and pony express rider reached its greatest height at "Old Ft. Laramie," its very name the apotheosis of frontier sentiment in Wyoming.

Ft. Benton, Montana, was the culmination of the advance into the country of the Blackfeet, the most warlike of all the western tribes, of the American Fur Company. In 1828 the company established Ft. Union, at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, and four years later Ft. McKenzie, 365 miles further west on the Missouri, at the mouth of the Maria's River. Both forts were built and controlled for the company by Kenneth McKenzie, to whose courage and steadfastness against the inimical attitude of the Blackfeet the company owed its long continuing success in the maintenance of its principal posts in northern Montana.

In 1832 McKenzie was succeeded in command at Ft. McKenzie by Alexander Culbertson, who for 30 years following was a commanding figure in the affairs of upper Montana. In 1834 Astor withdrew from the company, which was reorganized under the name of Pratt, Chouteau & Co. Nevertheless, to the last, the company continued to be known by the old name of the American Fur Company. In 1842 Ft. McKenzie was burned, and in the same year a new fort was established under Major Culbertson, 15 miles further up the river, five miles from the present site of Ft. Benton.

This was called Ft. Lewis, after the explorer.

The position of Ft. Lewis being found disadvantageous, five miles down stream, on the present site, on the west side of the river, a new fort was built in 1846. Its walls enclosed 250 feet square and were of adobe or sun-dried brick, thirty-two inches thick. There were bastions at diagonally opposite corners. The entrance gate with its postern faced the river. Till the end of 1850 the new fort was known as Ft. Lewis, when its name was changed to Ft. Benton in recognition of services rendered the company by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. In 1864 the post was purchased with the American Fur Company's interests by the Northwest Fur Company. The next year a townsite was laid out. In 1870 a military post was established by the United States Government.

Before the American Fur Company came in, the Blackfeet had traded with the Hudson's Bay Company at Ft. de Prairie, now the city of Edmonton, Saskatchewan, 400 miles north of Benton. Between these points a little west were two minor forts of the Hudson's Bay, Rocky Mountain House and Old Bow Fort, pillaged and destroyed in 1796, a little west of the present city of Calgary. An estimate made by Major Culbertson places the number of the four tribes, Blackfeet, Piegans, Bloods and Gros Ventres trading at Benton at about 25,000. The company is stated to have shipped east from 20,000 to 50,000 buffalo skins a year. The I. G. Baker Company, trading from Benton in the seventies and eighties are said to have shipped an equal number. There were others throughout Montana beside. In this is a sufficient reason for the almost sudden disappearance of the herds that within forty years past made the plains black with their number. In 1877 the American Fur Company closed its business and leased the fort to the government, which shortly after abandoned it. At the present time the remains of the fort, within a five-acre park are maintained as a monument of pioneer days in Montana.

After the union of the two Canadian companies in 1821, Dr. John McLoughlin, a Canadian from Riviere du Loup, Quebec, was sent to Oregon as a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1811 at the mouth of the Columbia River Astoria, abandoned shortly after, had been established by John Jacob Astor as the westernmost of the chain he projected across the continent. England and the States had agreed to joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, including the present State of Washington. A hundred and fifty miles from the sea, on the Columbia, opposite the mouth of the Willamette, McLoughlin established Ft. Vancouver. Its walls were a double row of spruce timbers half a foot thick and 20 feet high. Its gates faced the river. At embrasures cannon muzzles showed, and at an angle was a bastion. Within the double palisade were the residence of the chief factor and the company buildings, with the British flag, surcharged with the company's initials and its motto, "Pro pelle cutem"—a skin for a skin—floating from a lofty staff in the center of the court.

In four years, states Agnes C. Laut, in "The Conquest of the Northwest," from 1824 to 1828, the company's brigades from Ft. Vancouver had explored and traded throughout Oregon, Idaho, part of Montana, the north of California, Nevada and Utah, as well as a corner of Wyoming, and had even penetrated into Colorado. In addition they opened up trading routes and posts through Washington far into British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts clear up into the Yukon.

At Ft. Vancouver, Chief Factor McLoughlin maintained almost a semiregular state, and the several ranks in the company's service were observed with an almost military nicety. To save overland carriage eastward across the continent a ship came yearly from London to the Columbia, touching at Hawaii, the mid-Pacific post of the company. In 1836 came the Beaver, the first steamboat on the Pacific, for coastwise service between the company's posts.

During his administration, with justice, honesty and kindness McLoughlin literally ruled from Alaska to California. In 1839 and the early forties the first of the great flood of settlers from the East that for years crowded the Oregon Trail, began to come into the Willamette Valley. Though he foresaw that the coming of colonists meant the end of the fur trade, and despite the orders of his superior, Sir George Simpson, the title to the Oregon territory then being under negotiation between the American and English governments, that he should give no aid of any sort to American colonists and missionaries, yet he supplied goods and provisions on credit to colonists and missionaries alike. In 1843, when the first great influx of Oregon homeseekers reached the Willamette Valley, there were 500 people at a time sheltered in Ft. Vancouver or camped within the stockade till they could erect cabins.

To their shame, states Agnes Laut, some forgot the debts they owed McLoughlin. "Not the rebuke of his company, not the rage of his Governor, but the ingratitude of the people whose lives he had saved cut McLoughlin to the quick." In 1846 he retired. In June of that year the international boundary was settled on the forty-ninth parallel, a few miles south of the Fraser River. With the coming of the settler the fur trader and hunter departed. In 1860 Ft. Vancouver was dismantled, and its site taken over by the United States Government as a military post.

UTAH FAVORS SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The state road commission has decided that returning soldiers shall have the first opportunity to work on the roads.

MUSIC

Music of Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Wagner's domestic indebtedness to Liszt is known to all readers of verbal musical history. His artistic obligations to his father-in-law are equally obvious to those who can read music deeply enough to detect related styles, methods and tonal doctrines.

In none of Liszt's compositions is the coming Wagner more distinctly heralded than in the "Faust" symphony, presented by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at its concert of Friday evening, Jan. 31. At times this resemblance is emphasized by the use of almost identical patterns and phrases, while throughout the work one feels how deeply its ideas, forms of expression, harmonies and instrumentation influenced the composer of "Tristan and Isolde" and "The Ring." Through Liszt similar influences evidently extend back to Berlioz, to a hearing of whose "Damnation of Faust" Liszt attributes his inspiration, or at least the formation of his purpose to compose the symphony. Thus we have, in the "Faust" symphony, an epochal tonal document; an important point in the long and fascinating story of music's liberation from strict form into the early stages of its modern freedom, and a salient factor in the discovery of new possibilities of color and design in orchestral instrumentation.

The "Faust" symphony offers abundant evidence of its experimental nature. Program music, as we know it today, was in its infancy in the mid-Nineteenth Century, and such probing of human heart-deaths as Liszt attempted offered a new field of creative endeavor to one whose adventurous, romantic mind, steeped in egotistical sentimentalism and fervor, doubtless felt the pressure of the formal limitations within which Beethoven was able to rise to the sublime heights of apotheosis attained in the third, fifth and ninth symphonies.

The results are technically interesting, if not always musically so. Inspiration is a diluted ingredient in the "Faust" symphony, its undeniable moments being separated by long intervals of confusion, and, not infrequently, of dullness. After the projected, tedious first movement, in which Faust's character offers a far more perplexing problem than it does in Goethe's poem, the maiden-pursuit of the Gretchen movement falls across the fatigued and befogged hearing like a ray of tranquil sunshine, as restful as it is luminous. The characterization of Mephistopheles in the last movement is much like that of Goethe's "Faust"; a devil no doubt, but a romping, merry, masquerading demon, sardonic and occasionally snarling, but quite devoid of malignity and at no time so industrious and single-minded in his evil mission as His Satanic Majesty is conceded to be, even by his detractors. There is effective programmatic suggestion in the recurrence of the Faust and Gretchen motives in this movement, and there is dramatic force in its sudden defeat of evil and transfiguration to redemption and peace in the chant intoned by a male chorus, with contrapuntal tenor solo, at its close.

The orchestra read the hour-long work exceeding well. Mr. Oberholzer having evidently devoted close attention to its manifold complexities, the wood-wind episodes in which the sym-

phony abounds were especially happy in balance, nuance, and atmospheric charm.

An artist error was made in placing Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3 at the beginning of the program unless Mr. Oberholzer desired to emphasize the groping confusion that so often blurs the Liszt symphony; but of this ill-natured, pedagogic intention he may probably be acquitted without a hearing. Measured beauty, flawless order, sustained inspiration, and profound dramatic clarity characterize this noble overture so magnificently that it formed rather too sharp a contrast for the symphony to endure without distress.

Arthur Hackett, the young American tenor, made his debut with the orchestra as assisting soloist. He made a highly favorable impression, his robust, virile voice, manly personality and artistic restraint and intelligence more than compensating for a certain lack of tonal warmth and a regrettable overindulgence in falsetto. He sang three songs with orchestra: Beethoven's "Adelaide," "Ossian's Song" from Massenet's "Werther," and the aubade from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys." As an encore he gave "Le Réve" from Massenet's "Manon" and, of course, appeared as tenor soloist in the "Faust" symphony.

Last Sunday's popular concert featured the "Pizzicato Ostinato" from Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony and Vera Barstow, a charming young violinist, who played Wieniawski's brilliant, but rather empty, D minor concerto.

National Chorus in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The National Chorus which was organized under the conductorship of Dr. Albert Ham as long ago as 1904, and gave its initial concert supported by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, gave its sixteenth annual concert recently with Efrim Zimbalist as assisting artist. Other orchestras playing at these choral concerts from time to time were the Victor Herbert, in 1905, the New York Symphony in 1906, which occasion marked the first performance in Toronto of Mendelssohn's "Scottish" symphony, the same organization being engaged again for 1909, more recent concerts being given in conjunction with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The choir has a membership of about 200 and since its inception has steadily developed along artistic lines under the able direction of Dr. Ham, who is an outstanding figure in the musical history of Canada and a recognized authority upon choral singing.

The program on this occasion was made up largely of British music having a patriotic flavor, such as Elgar's thrilling "It Comes From the Misty Ages," and four choruses and solos for bass from his "Fringes of the Fleet," entitled "The Lowestoft Boat," "Submarines," "Fate's Discourtesy," and "The Sweepers," the last of which made such a strong appeal that it had to be given a second time. These the choir sang with splendid verve, good musical tone and effective shading. Frank Oldfield, in the solos, was thoroughly satisfying. The most refined and finished ensemble singing, however, was done in Tchaikovsky's "Hymn to the Trinity" and "Russia's Prayer," and in Elgar's "Weary Wind of the West" and "Go, Song of Mine," the quality of tone produced by the various sections being excellent, and the execution and phrasing flexible and graceful.

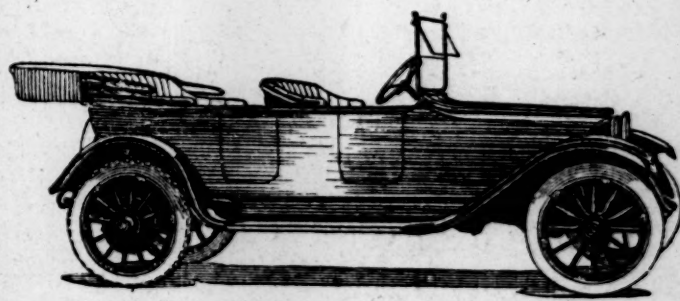
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

GROSS EARNINGS OF THE RAILROADS

Volume of Traffic Handled by Roads of United States Remarkable—Net Returns Reduced by Higher Expenses

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Last year was a most remarkable one so far as the volume of traffic handled by the roads of the United States was concerned. Every road, without exception, reported the largest gross earnings in its history. In the case of net, however, it was a different story, few roads showing a gain in that department, due to the sharp rise in operating expenses.

In the case of 42 prominent roads that have so far reported their operating results for 1918, gross earnings totaled \$3,267,283,117, a gain of \$558,468,858, or about 20 per cent over the 1917 year, easily the best showing ever made by those systems.

Many of the roads last year increased their gross earnings by about 25 per cent over 1917. Southern Railway, for instance, increased its gross by \$35,858,000, or 39 per cent.

Union Pacific by \$21,455,000, or 28 per cent, and Louisville & Nashville by \$24,485,000, or 32 per cent. Among other large gains in gross last year might be mentioned Southern Pacific, with an increase of \$21,691,000, or 17 per cent; Chicago & North Western, \$19,031,000, or 18 per cent; Southern Railway, \$19,155,000, or 17 per cent; and New York Central with a gain of \$16,862,000, or 24 per cent.

The following shows gross earnings of 42 prominent roads during the 1918 and 1917 years:

| Road | 1918 | 1917 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Atlantic Coast Line | \$1,162,398,120 | \$1,140,978,936 |
| Baltimore & Annapolis | 69,922,329 | 49,932,329 |
| Balt & Ohio | 4,862,223 | 4,384,562 |
| Big Four | 174,191,448 | 138,612,221 |
| Boston & Maine | 87,224,888 | 73,507,438 |
| Chic. & N. W. | 192,282,678 | 160,426,818 |
| Canadian Pacific | 26,621,400 | 21,856,800 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 73,720,792 | 56,647,792 |
| C. & O. of N. Y. | 144,172,769 | 122,342,707 |
| Ches. & Del. | 12,342,761 | 10,706,744 |
| Del. & Hudson | 34,789,864 | 29,706,744 |
| D. & R. | 13,289,864 | 11,328,202 |
| East. & N. Y. | 13,289,864 | 11,328,202 |
| Gen. & N. Y. | 13,289,864 | 11,328,202 |
| Great Northern | 78,535,000 | 70,282,000 |
| Illinois Central | 106,961,967 | 88,834,033 |
| Louisville & Nash. | 101,292,000 | 81,144,788 |
| Lake Central | 68,740,000 | 57,112,000 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 14,840,000 | 14,125,577 |
| New York Central | 294,691,312 | 238,829,729 |
| N. Y. Ont. & West. | 10,890,000 | 9,164,829 |
| Nash. & C. St. Lou. | 10,890,000 | 9,164,829 |
| N. Y. Chi. & St. L. | 12,342,761 | 10,706,744 |
| Norfolk & Western | 32,658,381 | 25,194,756 |
| Pa. Lines East | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Pa. Lines West | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Penn. Marquette | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Pitts. Lake Erie | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Reading | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Road Island | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Southern Pacific | 35,858,000 | 25,858,000 |
| St. Louis & So. W. | 12,342,761 | 10,706,744 |
| Southern Railway | 12,342,761 | 10,706,744 |
| Texas Pacific | 30,904,024 | 26,910,241 |
| Union Pacific | 21,455,000 | 16,862,000 |
| Wabash | 45,464,811 | 40,419,980 |
| Western Pacific | 11,025,962 | 9,897,481 |
| Total | \$3,267,283,117 | \$2,708,814,259 |

CONTINUED DECLINE IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Jan. 31 were 6,844,268 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement issued yesterday. This is a decrease of 694,884 tons, compared with the orders on Dec. 31. This is the third successive decrease, since Dec. 31, when the tonnage stood at 7,539,152. On Jan. 31, 1918, unfilled orders amounted to 9,447,853 tons.

LONDON STOCK MARKET MIXED

LONDON, England.—The stock market here was checkered yesterday. Domestic issues moved aimlessly within narrow limits, despite the improvement in the labor situation. Oil issues were again buoyant and were heavily dealt in under the lead of shells.

CANADIAN BANK PROSPERS

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Announcement is made that La Banque Provinciale will double its present capital stock and increase its annual dividend from 7 to 8 per cent a year. The bank's paid-up capital will be raised from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, this taking up the full capital authorized. Total assets of the bank on Nov. 30 last were \$2,726,963, an increase of about \$3,000,000 during the year. At the present time the bank has 88 branches in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick.

TORONTO RAILWAYS YEAR

TORONTO, Ontario.—The annual report of the Toronto Railway Company displays gross earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, of \$6,526,302, compared with \$6,291,729 in 1917. Operating costs were \$4,509,651, compared with \$3,815,277 in 1917, leaving a net balance from operations of \$2,016,651.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Elec. Star 55 1/2, General Asphalt com 64 1/2, Lehigh Nav. 70, Lake Superior 19, Phila. Co 32 1/2, Phila. Co pref 32 1/2, Phila. Elec 25 1/2, Phila. Gas 24 1/2, Phila. Tr 24 1/2, Phila. Tr 24 1/2, Union Tr 37 1/2, United Gas Imp 72.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am. Beet Sugar | 67 | 67 1/2 | 67 | 67 1/2 |
| Am. Can | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 |
| Am. Car & Fdry | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 |
| Am. H. & L. prd | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 |
| Am. Loco | 59 1/2 | 59 3/4 | 59 1/2 | 59 3/4 |
| Am. Smelters | 63 | 63 1/2 | 63 | 63 1/2 |
| Am. Sugar | 101 | 101 1/2 | 101 | 101 1/2 |
| Am. Tel. & Tel. | 101 | 101 1/2 | 101 | 101 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 57 | 57 1/2 | 57 | 57 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 57 | 57 1/2 | 57 | 57 1/2 |
| At. G. & W. | 90 1/2 | 90 3/4 | 90 1/2 | 90 3/4 |
| Bald Loco | 92 1/2 | 92 3/4 | 92 1/2 | 92 3/4 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 |
| Beth Steel B | 59 1/2 | 59 3/4 | 59 1/2 | 59 3/4 |
| do 8 1/2 prd | 103 1/2 | 103 3/4 | 103 1/2 | 103 3/4 |
| B. R. T. | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 |
| Cent. Leather | 56 1/2 | 56 3/4 | 56 1/2 | 56 3/4 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 55 | 55 1/2 | 55 | 55 1/2 |
| C. M. & St. P. | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 |
| Chic. R. I. & Pac. | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 |
| China | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 |
| Chino Products | 46 1/2 | 46 3/4 | 46 1/2 | 46 3/4 |
| Crucible Steel | 52 1/2 | 52 3/4 | 52 1/2 | 52 3/4 |
| Cuba Cane | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 |
| do prd | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Erie | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Gen. Motors | 130 1/2 | 130 3/4 | 130 1/2 | 130 3/4 |
| Goodrich | 58 | 58 1/2 | 58 | 58 1/2 |
| Gr. North prd | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 |
| Inspiration | 42 1/2 | 42 3/4 | 42 1/2 | 42 3/4 |
| Int. M. prd | 94 1/2 | 94 3/4 | 94 1/2 | 94 3/4 |
| Int. M. prd | 94 1/2 | 94 3/4 | 94 1/2 | 94 3/4 |
| Max Motor | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 |
| Mex. Pet. | 165 1/2 | 165 3/4 | 165 1/2 | 165 3/4 |
| Midvale | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 |
| Mo. Pacific | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 71 1/2 | 71 3/4 | 71 1/2 | 71 3/4 |
| No. Pacific | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 |
| Pierce, Fenner & S. | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 |
| Pan-Am. Corp. | 39 1/2 | 39 3/4 | 39 1/2 | 39 3/4 |
| Tay. Cons. | 20 | 20 1/2 | 20 | 20 1/2 |
| Rep. I. & S. | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 |
| So. Pac. | 71 1/2 | 71 3/4 | 71 1/2 | 71 3/4 |
| South. Ry. | 26 1/2 | 26 3/4 | 26 1/2 | 26 3/4 |
| Steele | 49 1/2 | 49 3/4 | 49 1/2 | 49 3/4 |
| Union Pacific | 186 1/2 | 186 3/4 | 186 1/2 | 186 3/4 |
| U. S. Rubber | 126 1/2 | 126 3/4 | 126 1/2 | 126 3/4 |
| U. S. Steel | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| Utah Copper | 113 1/2 | 113 3/4 | 113 1/2 | 113 3/4 |
| Western Union | 65 1/2 | 65 3/4 | 65 1/2 | 65 3/4 |
| Westinghouse | 41 1/2 | 41 3/4 | 41 1/2 | 41 3/4 |
| Wills-Over | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| Total sales | 307,700 shares. | | | |

LIBERTY BONDS

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| L. L. 3 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 |
| L. L. 4 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 3/4 | 92 1/2 | 92 3/4 |
| L. L. 5 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 3/4 | 82 1/2 | 82 3/4 |
| L. L. 6 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 |
| L. L. 7 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 |
| L. L. 8 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 3/4 | 52 1/2 | 52 3/4 |
| L. L. 9 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 3/4 | 42 1/2 | 42 3/4 |
| L. L. 10 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 3/4 | 32 1/2 | 32 3/4 |
| L. L. 11 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 |
| L. L. 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am. For. Sec. | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 |
| Anglo-French | 97 1/2 | 97 3/4 | 97 1/2 | 97 3/4 |
| City of London | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 |
| City of Paris | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 |
| U. K. 5 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |
| U. K. 6 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |
| U. K. 7 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |
| U. K. 8 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |
| U. K. 9 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |
| U. K. 10 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |

BOSTON STOCKS

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am. Tel. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| A. M. Chem. com | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Am. Zinc | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| do prd | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Am. Commercial | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| B. & W. I. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Boston Elevated | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Boston & Me. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Cal. & Sup. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Cal. & Hecla | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Copper Range | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Davis Daily | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| East Butte | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Fairbanks | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Greene-Cann | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| I. C. & S. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Isle Royale | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Lake Copper | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Mass. Elec. prd | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| May-Old Colony | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Miami | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Mohawk | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| N. H. & H. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Old Dominion | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Oscoda | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Pond Creek | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Stewart | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| Swift & Co. | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| United Fruit | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| United Shoe | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 3/4 |

NEW YORK CURE

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THEATERS

"Good Morning, Judge"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Good Morning, Judge," founded on Pinero's "The Magistrate," book by Fred Thompson, music by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot, presented by the Shuberts at the Shubert Theater, New York City, evening of Feb. 6, 1919. The cast: Jay Chatterton, Shubert King; Cash, Shubert King; Hughie, Shubert King; Katie, Shubert King; An Elderly Lady, Nellie Graham-Bent; Diana, Shubert King; Grace, Shubert King; Harold, Shubert King; Margaret, Shubert King; Horatio, Shubert King; Alfred, Shubert King; Edward, Shubert King; Jean de la Valle, Shubert King; Honeydew, Shubert King.

NEW YORK, New York. — George Hassell, more than any other single feature of this production, will carry it through to success. In his huge but tender hands Horatio Meekles, who was forced by Pinero a long time ago to sentence his own wife and her sister to seven days in jail for being caught in the same restaurant from which he himself escaped, is a character bearing all the earmarks of long life among musical comedy animals. Throughout the first act, and in part of the last, Mr. Hassell has an opportunity he deserved before this, of playing light comedy, to which he does full justice. His Meekles might very well be a dignified magistrate, but there is not a moment when the boyishness of the man is not apparent just under the surface. He can romp with the best of them, and "wangle it" even with a 19-year-old son who has been entered by his mother in the 14-year-old class. But when the whole cast becomes involved in a raid, and when he himself passes sentence upon his own wife, even Meekles loses his exuberance; out-raged dignity usurps it. Mr. Hassell is almost as amusing in the broad farce of the restaurant and magistrate's room scene. But he is at his best in the light comedy passages.

The music is not especially distinctive, although it lends itself to the gay atmosphere and pace of the piece. There are interesting duets, trios and quartets, and once in a while there is a bar or two of chorus work standing out from the rest. The lyrics, however, are banal most of the time, and it is strange that the worst of the lot, "I Am So Young and You Are So Beautiful," seems most popular.

This was largely because of the individuality of those who sang it, Mollie and Charles King. Miss King sings well in a talky way, and dances a great deal better. But some kind friend should tell her that her popularity should not wane a shade if she never gave any more imitations of anybody. A whole essay might be written against "imitations." If one could hold one's temper long enough, Mr. King is lively and as youthful as he seems able to be, in the part of the boy of 19 passed off as 14. Cunningham and Clements do one of those whirling dances without which no musical show on Broadway seems able to set along, and a little girl named Aleta Doré in a solo dance proves that she is at the stage where compliments are helpful only if they are judiciously bestowed.

The piece is sumptuously set and govt. Its popularity would be increased rather than diminished by the elimination of certain unnecessary lines and situations savoring of the tap room.

"Robin Hood" Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Robin Hood," romantic comic opera, directed by Harry B. Smith, music by Reginald de Koven, revived by the Society of American Singers, Inc., at the Park Theater, New York City, week of Feb. 3, 1919. The cast: Robin Hood, Harold and Craig Campbell; Sheriff of Nottingham, William Danforth; Sir Guy of Gisborne, John Phillips and Rudolph Koch; Little John, James Stevenson; Will Scarlet, Herbert Waters; Friar Tuck, Bertram Peacock; Alan-a-Dale, Clara Peacock; Maid Marian, Anne Elbert and Blanche Duffield; Dame Barden, Kate Gordon; Annabel, Gladys Caldwell.

NEW YORK, New York. — It was back in the nineties when the Bostonians and Barnabes first set the people humming the music from "Robin Hood." From every indication at the Park Theater last week another set of nineties may roll around before the popularity of this piece wears off. In any time Robin Hood is at home in Sherwood Forest, so long as some one sings him, Maid Marian, Little John and the others uncommonly well. The singers at the Park do. Soloists and chorus animate the de Koven themes and enunciate the Smith lyrics with the exuberance they demand for proper effect. Out front one feels he is a guest at a party rather than a patron at a price. This atmosphere of enjoyment in their work distinguishes the whole company.

In this case the piece itself has much to do with the fact that the audience goes home without feeling that they have imposed an onerous task upon the players. The piece lives on largely because of the de Koven music, but the high quality of the lyrics should not be forgotten, in a day when the "moon and soon" school of lyricists run rampant along Broadway. The orchestra, too, reflects, or perhaps provides, the well-spring for the joyousness of the whole entertainment. John McGee leads it with vigor; there is no dallying under his baton.

Detailed criticism of the soloists is unnecessary. William Danforth, singing the Sheriff for the first time, is as broad as usual in his buffoonery. Tradition means little to him, evidently, and when one is clever enough to interpolate a line about the new subway shuttle, why quibble? The company, as a whole, has not learned that the manners of Longacre Square are not compatible with some such

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cesses of a past day. Could anything be more incongruous than a chorus, heavily adorned with old-fashioned, exceedingly long satin skirts, dancing as though attired in ballet dress? The answer to which, ending the argument, is that the chorus sings excellently.

PROPOSAL TO SPEND
\$60,000,000 ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas. — The plans of Kansas good roads supporters for a bond issue of \$60,000,000 for permanent hard-surface highways, is meeting with unexpected favor in the Legislature and it seems certain that it will take the preliminary steps to carry the project into execution. A constitutional amendment to permit the State to aid in good roads work must first be submitted and adopted, and a tax amendment to the Constitution that will permit the levying of a high fee against motor cars and the removal of them from other tax levies must also be submitted. There is every indication that the present Legislature will submit both propositions. The Kansas Good Roads Association and the State Highway Commission have worked out a system of 4000 miles of permanent highways which would touch every county seat and the market centers. It is proposed that the cost shall be equally divided among the United States, the State of Kansas from the motor car fund, the counties and townships, and the property owners in a benefit district.

OBSERVANCE OF
LINCOLN DAY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts. — Wide observance of Lincoln Day next Wednesday, Feb. 12, has been planned in the United States. In many states the day is a legal holiday. This week Abraham Lincoln will be honored generally throughout the nation by the public schools, churches and various other organizations. In Massachusetts, while the day is not a legal holiday, the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, has issued a proclamation urging fitting observance on Wednesday. The Middlesex Club will hold a Lincoln celebration in Boston on Wednesday, at which the chief speaker will be Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.

GRAPE GROWERS
ATTACK AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California. — A conference of liquor interests has been held in San Francisco to discuss the question of possibly nullifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment. A new angle to the campaign against the amendment was indicated when Theodore A. Bell, chief counsel of the California wine grape and wine interests in the movement against the amendment, issued a statement violently attacking the Methodist Episcopal church for its part in the prohibition movement and declaring that it is the aim of this church to name the next President of the United States and to control Congress.

VICTORY HIGHWAY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan. — Plans are under way for the building of a Victory Highway, which will pass through 13 counties of the State as a memorial to Michigan soldiers. The plan provides for an 18-foot paved highway, which will cross the State with bronze tablets erected along the route. The route will be bordered by trees and a number of parks, which are to be cared for by women of the various communities. A board of directors, a fair share of whom are to be women, will conduct a campaign for subscriptions to aid in constructing the highway through sections where counties are unable to raise the funds required.

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Metropolitan Park Commission. Notice is
hereby given that sealed proposals for the
removal of the old bridge over the Neponset
River, Boston and Quincy, remaining of wood
and steel, and steel draw, will be received at
the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission,
18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12
o'clock on February 18, 1919. (1) proposal to
remove all timber, steel and iron material
as required to become the property of the com-
missioner, and to be removed from the site of the
work, and (2) proposal to remove all timber,
steel and iron material to remain the property
of the Commonwealth and to be used
up and stored by the contractor on the banks
of the river near the site of the bridge as di-
rected by the Engineer. Proposals must be
made upon the blank form furnished with the
copy of contract and specifications, and each bid
must be accompanied by a check for the sum of
\$1000.00. Proposals containing full
information for bidders, form of proposal, con-
tract and specifications, and plans may be seen at
the office of the Engineer, and at the office of the
department, 18 Tremont Street, Boston. A deposit
of \$2 will be required for copies of the above
mentioned pamphlets. The board reserves the
right to reject any and all proposals, and to ac-
cept the proposal deemed best for the Common-
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Metropolitan Park Commission, JOHN R. RAB-
BIT, Engineer.

LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
State House, Boston, February 7, 1919.
The Commission on Legal Affairs will give a
hearing to parties interested in H. 776, for an
amendment of the law relating to the fees for
entering actions and filing petitions in the courts
of the Commonwealth, H. 922, relative to the
fees for the probate and insolvency courts, and
relative to the fees for the probate and insolvency
courts, on Friday, February 14, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.,
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARGARET ANGLIN
IN "THE OPEN FIRE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Miss Margaret Anglin in "The Open Fire," a modern play in three acts by Hubert Footner, evening of Feb. 5, 1919, at the Court Square Theater, Springfield, Massachusetts. The play was staged by Miss Anglin; settings by Livingston Platt. The cast:

Joe Pennoek.....George Howell
The Bird Lady.....Sally Williams
Minnie Mockridge.....Mabel Freyner
Arthur Hugan.....Benjamin Kauser
John O'Brien.....Maud Durand
Laura Kevney.....Margaret Anglin
Mrs. Evered.....Clare Eames
Thomas B. Avering.....Carl Anthony

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Miss Anglin in "The Open Fire" has brought to sympathetic production a play that far outruns the promise of Mr. Footner's "Shirley Kaye." His new piece is a strong comedy of American life today; a romantic, well-learned, philosophical comedy that is written with craftsmanlike style; a good play because it is so thoroughly human in its story. In Laura Kevney Miss Anglin has a role that will be received with humorous appreciation, sympathy, and warm admiration by her audiences.

The central character is an unmarried woman in her early thirties, who finds in interior decorating professional expression of her instinct to do beautiful things for others. Laura's shop expresses elegance and yet the effect also of homelike warmth. Rare indeed is the play that dramatizes even its settings. In this shop the audience sees her first in conference with an accountant, Joe Pennoek, whom she has called in to go over her books. He tells her bluntly that her generous impulses are altogether too unbusinesslike, and that she has spent upon a big job for a millionaire, Thomas Avering, so much more money than she is actually bankrupt.

To Laura's delight Pennoek induces Avering to put capital into her shop and place it on a business basis, with Pennoek as stern guard of the treasury. It develops later that Avering invested in the shop only as a means of getting hold of Joe, whose family connections make him an unwittingly valuable cat-in-the-hat in the capitalist's scheme to complete a certain mill monopoly.

Then ensues a struggle between Avering and Laura for Joe—with Avering seeking to use him as a tool and, if necessary, as a scapegoat in his monopolistic plot to exploit the public; and Laura seeking to preserve for Joe the right to choose whether he shall be a rich cog in Avering's system, or a comparatively poor—but certainly free—man.

Against the character of Laura, who instinctively serves others, but who refuses to let herself be used as a tool for another's harm, is set off the character of Minnie, whom Laura has rescued from more than one entanglement with men, besides giving her employment in the shop. Minnie lives to get what she can out of others, and is not above letting herself be used if well paid. Mr. Footner characterizes these women in two colloquial flashes of the ironic dialogue which he handles with such finesse. When Minnie remarks that "men are all alike," Laura replies, "I've found them as different as different kinds of weather."

It is in a moment of rebellious grief, when the bread she has cast upon the waters seems to be coming back to her only as stones, that Laura makes the outcry which gives the play its title: "All my life I've been the open fire, where other people warmed their hands."

This speech is followed by the second act climax, which is comparable in force intensity with the crucial scene of a typical Bernstein drama. Miss Anglin attained to the white-hot note of this climax as surely as she touched every nuance in the crescendo of feeling with which the action mounts.

Even when her sensitive nature is hurt to numbness by the inhumanity of Avering and the ingratitude and cattiness of Minnie, Laura remains proudly quiet; but when she discovers that Joe's destiny is being decided for him without his knowledge, she strikes back and obtains for him the opportunity to make his own decision. Laura's unselfishness has laid her open to the thrusts of those who give as little and take as much as they can. But the unselfish giver is not forever mocked, and out of her long struggle to be true to herself comes finally the rewarding happiness. How this is brought about must be left to Mr. Footner's telling.

For a year, at least, Miss Anglin has had "The Open Fire" in preparation, and now that she is giving the result to her audiences, it is plain that she has so blended herself with the Laura of the play that the character has become clear expression of the qualities that make her an artist. In short, her performance is acting in its purest estate; acting that results only from belief in the value of one's work.

No more than a hint can be given of the fitness of ensemble effect that Miss Anglin has achieved in her stage direction. Miss Freyner's Minnie is notable acting, nothing less. Mr. Howell's work, too, worthily partners Miss Anglin's in the quieter scenes, at least. How near Mr. Anthony comes to realizing his difficult rôle one is not sure, but he is well along the road. The smaller parts are satisfactorily taken.

Miss Anglin and Mr. Footner have done in "The Open Fire" something worthy of the best traditions of the American stage. What they have wrought so devotedly their audiences cannot fail to appreciate. May this fine play be but one of many which are to come in this new era. Many of them, like this one, will surely be drama at its best; that is, dramas of character interpreting their auditors to themselves while remaining steadily diverting.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Jan. 17).—A curious situation has been created in theater managerial circles in London by the sudden end of the war. The town is thronged with visitors from all over the world, largely with soldiers of our own, and those of a score of other nationalities returned from the front. In the streets around theaters and the crowd becomes at night like a veritable swarm of bees. It is easy to see that this state of affairs might cause a demand for places of entertainment far in excess of the supply. And so it has proved. Most houses are playing to capacity and the feeble plays are enjoying the popularity of the best. The strain of the war having gone, people feel they can enjoy a piece as they have not been able to for four years, while the soldier home again thinks that the greatest contrast to the life he has been leading of late is theater, theater, and more theater. Any night one may see small crowds wandering from one house to another to find a theater without the "house full" sign. It is not a case of choice or discrimination, but a matter of going where they can and being thankful. This rush for seats on the part of the public has occasioned a stampede for theaters on the part of the producers and would-be managers, making the curious situation referred to above. The position is certainly getting to those who have the play, the backing, and the "star," but cannot house them at any price at the present moment. In fact, there is a frenzied scramble on the part of managers to outbid each other for any odd bit of a lease that may be on the market, while they are watching like vultures for the end of a run or tenancy of a theater.

The struggle for possession of Drury Lane is a case in point, while the smaller battles are illustrated by what happened at the Prince's and St. Martin's. When "Jolly Jack Tar" was withdrawn from Prince's it gave Mr. Gilbert Miller the chance of getting one year's lease from Mr. C. B. Cochran, on the condition, however, that he would agree to take possession two days after the end of the run. Now Mr. Miller was not ready with his production—partly perhaps because he is not yet "demobilized." So he subtlety, Mr. André Charlot gladly availing himself for the time being of the opportunity of transferring there his bright, musical comedy, "The Officers' Mess," from St. Martin's, where he would soon have had to make room for Mr. Cochran to produce a piece entitled "A Certain Liveliness," by B. Macdonald Hastings. But, mind you, not even the time for preparation of this novelty must leave the theater vacant. On the contrary, Mr. Bernard Hislin luckily secured St. Martin's for a three weeks' run of "When Knights Were Bold"—a piece which seems, like "Charley's Aunt," to find always its audiences ready made.

Mr. Owen Nares goes into management at the Queen's—with Sir Alfred Butt, of course—at the beginning of March, with a new drama by Horace Annesley Vachell, entitled "The House of Peril." But every day sees new combines in management. At the Haymarket, the Vedrenne & Eddie tenancy is to give place to an arrangement between Mr. J. L. Sacks and Mr. Frederick Harrison, which latter has been in connection with the theater for 22 years. The piece, by the way, with which this management will "open shop" will be the American play, "Friendly Enemies," under the new title, "Uncle Sam." It will be remembered when the piece was given in the New National Theater, Washington, President Wilson addressed the audience from his box, saying, in part: "All that can say has already been said most admirably in this beautiful play. All the sentiments I could express in two admirably represented sentiments that I hope will soon grip the world." The principal parts of "Uncle Sam" will be played by the heroes of "Putash and Perimutter," Messrs. Augustus York and Robert Leonard. One could enlarge still further on the mushroom managements and co-managements now in operation or promised in London stage-land—for instance, Mr. Henry Ainley's venture— but the whole scheme is ever changing, looking and interlocking like the fingers of one hand into those of the other. Only time and a "normal" London can tell the solid partnership.

Consequent on the above conditions the ranks of theater management are expanding. Miss Lillah McCarthy has secured a long lease of the Kingsway; her season to begin in April and be devoted to comedy, romantic drama and Shakespeare. Until she opens, Miss McCarthy has sublet the theater for three months to Messrs. Laurillard & Grossmith, who will produce "Oh, Joy!" on Jan. 27.

"Caesar's Wife" is the title of a new play by Somerset Maugham which Messrs. Vedrenne & Barker (note another combination!) intend to put on at the Royalty when a novelty is wanted there. But at present Arnold Bennett's "The Title" holds firm ground with more than 200 performances to its credit. It is interesting to note that a play of this name adapted from the French was given at Wyndham's in 1902.

The decentralization of good theatrical enterprise is a thing to be encouraged. The provinces have shown in the remarkable instances of Birmingham and Manchester the success of it. And now suburbia is bringing further proof. For example, at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, the holiday enterprise of Messrs. Arnold Bennett and Nigel Playfair (another combination!) entitled "Make-Believe," has been thoroughly successful, in so

much that the next attempt will be with sterner stuff, namely Stanley Houghton's comedy, "The Younger Generation," which, with "Hindle Wakes," is the piece from this best known to London. In the same program will be included Pergolesi's operatic "La Serva Padrona," which will be sung in English. Surely a noble idea, this, of introducing to the general public these dainty cameos of a bygone age.

It is gratifying to observe quite a revival of Shakespeare among the many managerial plans of the future. For this should warm the heart of Sir Frank Benson! What better welcome when he comes home after a strenuous time at the front than to see the dawn of the success of his life-work! It would be a happy sequel to his receiving the croix de guerre for rescuing wounded men under fire. But

there will probably be a "boom" in Shakespeare throughout the world in the near future. People are looking for a safe and safe place in which to find refuge from the unstable, almost voice of the stage of today, a rock from which they can look down on the conflicting sea of unformed ideas and wait till the real, post-bellum drama finds its full expression. Bravo, therefore, little Court Theater, Sloane Square, for registering the hundredth performance of "Twelfth Night," and having a souvenir night on the strength of it.

The good work of the Birmingham Repertory Theater was recently dealt with in these columns. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that the new play in six scenes by John Drinkwater, the poet-manager of that theater, entitled "Abraham Lincoln" will soon be given in London, namely, by the Hammersmith theater combine already mentioned. It was done in Birmingham recently and received excellent notices.

"Fragments" is the title of the Christmas attraction at the Liverpool Playhouse. It is a bright, tuneful and humorous production, and those who appreciate a light, clean and whole some form of entertainment could ask for nothing better. The program is divided into two parts and there are several capital bits of burlesque. The Sniffetts losing their train is a capital bit of fun in which Cynthia Cooper, Louis Rihl, and Stanley West, the leading comedians, get many hearty laughs. In "The Song of the Tinker," Louis Rihl sings delightfully, and his portrayal of the old tinker is a clever and faithful study. The Moldy Mildew and Meall Hudson Quartet and the Splashing Singers at the holiday party are items that make every one laugh. "Fragments" should have a long and prosperous career.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Changes at New York theaters this week bring "Toby's Bow," a drama by John Taftor Foote, to the Comedy; "The Net," a melodrama by Maravene Thompson, to the Forty-Eighth Street, and "Pelleas et Melisande" to the French theater. Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon at the Plymouth Theater the Shakespeare Playhouse will offer "As You Like It," "Hamlet" will be played on Thursday afternoons at the Plymouth until further notice.

Winthrop Ames is continuing the New York run of "The Betrothal" at the Century Theater at lowered prices. "Dark Rosalind," an Irish pastoral comedy by Whitford Kane and W. D. Hepenstall, was staged last week in Buffalo, by David Belasco, with a cast including Miss Eileen Huban.

MISS GENEVIEVE WARD
CHATS OF THE STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The instructions accompanying a request to seek an interview with Miss Genevieve Ward for the benefit of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, were: "Let her choose her own topic and tell it in her own way." That was just the charm of the mission, and at the same time the dilemma. Oh, for a magic pen to have taken down those feathery asides—to have captured those brilliant little eddies of wit, wisdom and experience, while one's own pen was looking after the main flow.

They just had to go, most of them. To cry a halt to record them would



Miss Genevieve Ward in "The Aristocrat"

have been to put the company out of step—that is, Miss Ward, her visitor, and Gyp, the terrier. Now Gyp was an important factor in the day's proceedings, giving the caller the heartiest of welcomes and being the recipient of many asides, which might otherwise have gone unspoken. These comments were not, however, solely theatrical. Some were political, and Miss Ward being in her native country a staunch Republican, her grandfather having been Mayor of New York, her notions of American policy were by no means merely conventional.

Anyway, we were to have no formal marshaling of facts, no Fleet Street tricks; but just a plain tale from the hills, or rather from among the "Willetts" of St. John's Wood, to be given as gathered, and to convey as near as possible the real thing. But some impression of the speaker should go with the words. The full rich voice, the happy, buoyant tone, the ready laugh, the expressive, mobile features, the clear, steady gaze, all showed a vitality and enthusiasm.

"My friends say they know in a minute when I am in the theater. For I thoroughly enjoy myself at first nights," said Miss Ward by way of introduction to her spontaneous, merry laugh. "They say they know my laugh and can't help catching my enjoyment."

"Yes, I love acting—I don't care what or where it being—even in a Punch and Judy show! No one can really act who does not actually love it. An exception seems to be the case of Macready, who never truly liked acting. With all my love for the drama I have never tried to write a play. I never try to do what I can't! I was once asked to write a history of my life. But that did not worry me. Nothing ever worries me. I said to the author, 'I'll do the talking if you'll do the writing and we will begin now if you like.' And that is how Mr. Whiting's book on me came to be written. All the literary parts were his. As perhaps you know there are two memoirs of me published, one in New York using my operatic name, Genevieve Guerrabella—a version of my married name—and the other with my present and maiden name, in Boston."

"Had you any difficulty in deciding which art you would take up at the start?"

"Well, oddly enough, acting was not included in the original choice of calling. My mother gave me painting and singing, and having a voice I chose the latter. I am now making 'pejamas!' laughed Miss Ward, with an irrelevance that repeatedly pulled up matters egotistical. "I have made 140 pairs since April for the American Red Cross. They have stopped wanting them, but I have not stopped making them on that account, but have joined a society that wants them."

"Let me see," mused the visitor, "Your actual stage debut was in Manchester!" Miss Ward smiled inscu-

tably. "Well, not long ago, Sir George Alexander on the first night of 'The Aristocrat' introduced me to the audience as a new and young comedian. But that was a comedy part, of course! I seem always to have been rather late with my debuts, even in my first appearance on the dramatic stage."

"Yes, but you had a brilliant operatic career behind you," was the reminder.

"True, but the public did not realize that. However, since taking up drama I find opera so silly with its set songs, duets, its repeated phrases and other conventions." This from one whose operatic history was a series of triumphs, who counted among her masters the famous Lamperti, who sang in Milan, Paris, New York, at Covent Garden, and the Philharmonic concerts and many places besides!

"I don't like Wagner," continued Miss Ward. "He is too noisy. But he did at least invent the continuous duologue. Which reminds me that the American philosopher-humorist, Mr. Dooley, said once that he went and heard a concert by Richard Strauss, and came out to the comparative silence of the elevated railroad. If you know the din of the New York overhead tramway you will appreciate the point more." Lest the talk should drift too far into the attractive realms of the sister art, the interviewer suggested a difference between the dramatists of Miss Ward's early triumphs and those of today.

"To me as a tragedienne, there is only Shakespeare and—stuff! But mind you, there is of course good stuff," added Miss Ward, with a sly little laugh. "Still I am not one of those who believe that everything that is good belongs to the past. In fact, things are going to look up now after the war. You'll see there will be quite a new class of play coming along—real comedy."

"And the actors?" ventured the listener.

"At first glance it would seem that no really great actor adorns the stage today. But you can't get big actors unless you give them something big to do. Our present actors are not powerful because they have nothing powerful to act. Galsworthy is to me the strong man of the drama, and he should do greater things yet. Anyhow, the great play will produce the great actor and vice versa."

"Of course, the public of today would not allow some of the queer things that playgoers accepted with all seriousness in Victorian days, however eminent the performers. I remember acting with Sims Reeves, the tenor, in a piece called 'Guy Mannering,' a kind of musical play in which, of course, he had to sing. He did such funny things and put in all sorts of inappropriate songs, his favorite being 'Then You'll Remember Me,' from 'The Bohemian Girl.' He would insist on appearing for his solos in white kid gloves, quite outside the picture, the period and his own costume. Now mark! To make the interpellation fit in the scene, two of the robbers would push on the grand piano (which Sims Reeves would have on the stage) declaring tragically the while, 'Let us put it safely in this cave.' Then when the song and its encores were finished, back would come the robbers whispering hoarsely, 'Oh, they have gone, let us remove the booty!' and push the piano off again. Fancy an anachronism like that on the stage of today! It was taken then quite as a matter of course."

Reeves had a wonderfully beautiful voice, but in my mind he never had the art and finish of Charles Santley. Santley and I, by the way, made our debut together in English opera at Covent Garden in a piece called 'Robin Hood.' As Santley is to the singing world so is F. R. Benson to the dramatic. To my mind Benson is the most complete actor of the stage today. I have a great admiration for him. And most of our best players are old Bensonians—Ainley, Lyle, Sweete, Asche, Lily Brayton and many others. It would, however, sadden me to see how some of them are wasting their talents and training in mountebank parts, did I not feel sure a coming era in drama will give them the parts they are fitted for.

"I have acted a good deal with Benson at Shakespeare festivals and on tour. His is a great school for living as well as acting. I still live some of his rules. My supper rule is: Bread and milk and then to bed. Another great rule. Always work hard, but never play hard. Benson was anxious to do with me certain appropriate scenes from 'Coriolanus' and 'Henry V' during the war. But he went out to the war and is now in France scrubbing floors, and doing anything that is useful, as he always does. Lady Benson has a canteen, and she also does anything that comes along."

The idea that Miss Ward should be seen again in "Forget-Me-Not" in London, amused her heartily. "Oh, no," she laughed, "the play is quite out of date, yet I played the chief part 2000 times and took it round the world. People talk of the difference in audience the world over. I found them very much the same everywhere. And to say that the Scotch are cold, or lacking in humor, is another popular belief contrary to my experience."

"Manchester is one of the finest audiences to act to. It was the leading stage here at one time. Its critics were the best. London was nowhere. George Augustus Sala used to say that if you got two lines in the Guardian you were made—I got three-quarters of a column!" said Miss Ward softly addressing Gyp after a dramatic pause, "when I made my debut at the Theater Royal said I dropped my voice as beginners are apt to do. Some days later I called at the newspaper office and asked to see the critic. I saw him and told him I had profited by his notice and hoped he would come and hear the result. He came and gave me another splendid notice."

"By the way," said Miss Ward, as

the trio was breaking up, "I wonder if you realize that General Macready, the new commissioner of police, is a son of the great tragedian? He wanted to go on the stage, but was not allowed to. He is a splendid type of man, and the right man in the right place."

THREE PLAYS BY
LORD DUNSANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Stuart Walker presents a second bill of plays by Lord Dunsany, "The Golden Doom," "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," and "The Gods of the Mountain," at the Punch and Judy Theater, New York City, evening of Feb. 3, 1919.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Lord Dunsany plays wear well. A second or even a third viewing uncovers hitherto unsuspected attractions. There is, for instance, the appeal of the citizen, delivered to the chief beggar, whom he believes to be the leader of the green jade gods, not to walk the desert in the evening, for the people fear him. The second or third time one hears it, one can forget, for a bit, the story which it advances, and think only of the beauties of the lines that Lord Dunsany gave the citizen to speak. They make harmonious use of repetition, resounding with that subtle power of well-chosen and well-spoken words, which constructs and paints a picture at one and the same time. Then, too, there is the powerful climax of the first act of "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," where after thrilling suspense the slaves proclaim the victory of Argimenes over the slave guard, with a single triumphant shout. No scene on any New York stage at present grips the interest and sweeps so completely over its audience as this. Lord Dunsany is the kind of story teller one likes to hear again and again.

But when will he begin to tell a different story? There is no hope for man in "The Gods of the Mountain," "The Golden Doom," or "The Laughter of the Gods." In them man is at the mercy of an unknown power symbolized by the gods which rule over a mythology created afresh by the dramatist. Even when King Argimenes and his fellow slaves hack their way to freedom, the source of his power emanates not from within himself but from the unknown warrior who first wielded the sword Argimenes found in the slave fields.

It is interesting to speculate upon the possible effect of the war upon a dramatist whose work thus far has indicated a belief in the subservience of man to a power of powers he does not understand. Has Lord Dunsany at the front learned anything of reality which must color his future writings? Surely the answer is affirmative; and one is, perhaps, justified in believing that the thing which the war will prove to have intersected into Dunsany's philosophy is hope.

Mr. Walker and his players understand Lord Dunsany thoroughly. The continued success of their production could be based on nothing less. The present casts are distinguished by the play of George Gaul as the chief prophet in "The Golden Doom," and as the chief beggar in "The Gods of the Mountain." Mr. Gaul is far more worth watching than some half dozen stars who might be named. A little girl named Elizabeth Black, in "The Golden Doom," acts with rare ability, as child actors go. "The Very Naked Boy" proved as entertaining an interlude as ever, although weakened somewhat by the absence of the actress who used to play the girl.

Beginning Feb. 17, the Portmanteau players will give "The Book of Job" and a new short play.

NO WOMAN IN NEW
PLAY BY GUITRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Paris theater correspondent

PARIS, France.—Sacha Guitry, that most prolific of French dramatists, is continually making new departures. His latest will be his play "Pasteur," which will be given at the Vaudeville when the vogue of "La Revue de Paris," which is also his, begins to wane.

It is stated that "Pasteur" will be written according to a new dramatic formula, and that it embodies an intensity of emotion and an elevation of thought which will rank its author amongst the first dramatists of the day. However, one must wait and see.

THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now
Evs. 8:20, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
MR. & MRS. COBURN
Present
The
Better Ole
Captain Balfour's
Comedy with Music
Other Companies at
The Mollie St. Theatre—Now
PHILADELPHIA, Broad St. Theatre—Now
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LONDON

Alhambra, London
FACING LEICESTER SQUARE
Every Evening 7:45; Wednesdays,
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The BING BOYS on Broadway
George Robey—Violet Loraine

Coliseum, London
Twice Daily, 2:30 and 7:45
Europe's Principal Variety Theatre

RUSSIAN BALET
and Star Varieties
Light Refreshments. Facing Trafalgar Sq.

for the fond hopes of prognosticators have a way of not always being realized. Still, one can safely say that "Pasteur" is at least original in one thing, in that it does not contain the smallest feminine part! M. Sacha Guitry will naturally play a leading part in this curious study of the life of the eminent French savant; Pasteur himself will be interpreted by M. Lucien Guitry, who will appear for the first time in one of his son's plays. It seems that Guitry père is working hard at the character of Pasteur, and neglects no detail which can contribute to the completion of his silhouette of the great savant.

"Pasteur" will probably be produced at the end of February or the beginning of March, and will no doubt raise a great deal of admiration and also disapprobation, for in writing it M. Sacha Guitry has not feared to play with fire. Is his talent great enough and serious enough to attack and master so difficult a subject? That is the question which the first night will solve.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

The Wonder Play
A. H. Woods Presents
LOUIS SAM
MANN and BERNARD
IN
"Friendly Enemies"
THE NATION'S PLAY
HUDSON
Theatre, W. 44th St.
Eves. 8:15, Mats.
Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LEXINGTON THEATRE
31st St., Lex. Ave.,
New York
Phone Plaza 4024
Chicago Grand Opera
Tonight, "Ciofante" (First time in N. Y.)
Garden, Fittin, Fontaine, Magenta, Pavlov,
Dukrainsky, Ballet, Cond. Charles
Wied, "Barber of Seville," Galli-Curi,
Vardi, Stracchini, Trevisan, Arimondi, Cond.
Carniani.
Thurs., "Loreley" (First time in N. Y.)
Fittin, Cond. Macbeth, Kimball, V. Lazari,
Telli, Cond. Polacco.
Fri., "Jongleur de Notre Dame," Garden,
Fittin, Cond. Macbeth, with diversissements
by Pavlov, Dukrainsky and ballet.
Sat. Mat., "La Traviata," Galli-Curi, Delle,
Stracchini, Telli, Cond. Polacco.
Sat. Night, "Faust," Galli-Curi, Sullivan, Jour-
net, Pavlov, Cond. Macbeth.
SUNDAY NIGHT, CAMPANINI
CONCERT, 8:15, N. Y. Hippodrome
Mon., Feb. 17, "Crispino e la comare," Galli-
Curi, Stracchini, Trevisan, Cond. Campanini

VANDERBILT Theatre, 48th E. of W. Way
New York
Evenings 8:30, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

RACHEL CROTHERS' COMEDY
A LITTLE JOURNEY
with Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley

BELMONT 48th Street, East of Broadway,
Evenings 8:30, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

WALKER WHITESIDE
4TH MONTH
in THE LITTLE BROTHER
with TYRONE POWER

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th West of
Broadway, N. E. W. Y. R.
EVERY THURSDAY, NEW YORK
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 13 at 2:30
WALTER AS
HAMPDEN-HAMLET

"Early the unique event of the dramatic
year,"—Louis V. de Foe, N. Y. World.
PRINCESS THEATRE, 30TH ST.,
ASTOR, N. Y. HIPPODROME
NEW YORK
Evenings 8:20, Mats. Wednesday and Saturday
Smartest of All Princess Musical Comedies

"OH, MY DEAR"

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th
St., New York, Phone Col. 9590,
Eves. 8:15, Wed. and Sat. 2:30
NOTABLE ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF
DE KOVEN & SMITH'S COMIC OPERA

ROBIN HOOD
CENTRAL BR'WAY & 47, NEW YORK
Evenings 8:15, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

NEW MUSICAL PLAY
SOMEBODY'S
SWEETHEART 2ND MONTH
CASINO Broadway & 39th St., New York
Evs. 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

A MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
SOME TIME
with ED WYNN 5TH MONTH
BROADHURST 44th W. of W. Way, N. Y.
Evenings 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

UNIQUE MUSICAL COMEDY
THE MELTING
OF MOLLY
SMITH & GORDON'S N. Y. SUCCESS

3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St.,
New York
Evenings 8:30, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

COHAN & HARRIS West 42nd Street
NEW YORK
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
A remarkably interesting Mystery Play

THREE FACES EAST
MOVES Feb. 17 to LONGACRE THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St., New York, Eves.
at 8:20, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST,"—Times

William
Gillette
"BARRIE'S Dear
BEST
PLAY" Brutus
N. Y. Herald

Everything
AT THE
\$1 Hippodrome
MAT. DAILY
BEST SEATS
B'way
at 8:15

COHAN Theatre, B'way, 42nd St., N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
"A Prince There Was"

The Funniest Play
Ever Written by
GEO. M. COHAN
GEO. M. COHAN AS THE PRINCE

THE HOME FORUM

To My Motherland

There are some things too near,
Too infinitely dear
For speech; the old ancestral hearth,
The hills, the vales that saw our birth,
Are hallowed deep within the reverent
breast:
And who of these keeps silence, he is
best.
Yet would not I appear,
Who have known many a brighter
land and sea
Since first my boyish footsteps went
from thee.
The less to hold thee dear;
Or lose in newer beauties the immense
First love for thee, O birth-land, which
fills
My inmost heart . . .
Love for thy smiling and sequestered
vales,
Love for thy winding streams which
sparkling roll
Through the rich fields, dear Wales,
From long perspectives of thy folded
hills.
Aye, these are sacred, all;
I cannot sing of them, too near they
are.
What if from out thy dark yews, gaz-
ing far,
I sat and sang, O Langunnor! of the
vale
Through which fair Towyn winds her
lingering fall,
Gilding by Dynevor's wood-crowned
steep.
And alternating swift with deep,
By park and tower a living thing
Of loveliness meandering:
And traced her flowing, onward still,
By Grogar dear to rhyme; or
Drynllwyn's castled hills,
Till the fresh upward tides prevail,
Which stay her stream and bring the
sea-horne sail.
And the broad river rolls majestic
down
Beneath the gray walls of my native
town.
Would not my fancy quickly stray
To thee, sea-girt Ty Dewi, far away,
A minister on the deep; or, further
still,
To you, grand mountains, which the
stranger knows:
Eryri throned amid the clouds and
shows,
The dark-lakes, the wild passes of the
north;
Or Cader, a stern sentinel looking
forth
Over the boisterous main; or thee,
dear Isle
Not lovely yet which canst my
thoughts beguile—
Mons, from whose fresh wind-swept
pastures came
My grand sire, bard and patriot, like
in name,
Whose verse his countrymen still love
to sing
At bidding-feast, or rustic junket-
ing?
—Sir Lewis Morris.

The Invisible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
HAPPINESS, courage, peace, virtue,
liberty, life itself are all invisible
concepts or entities. Yet they are the
most eagerly sought after and the most
highly prized of possessions. Instinctively
humanity reaches out for the
secret place of safety which is invis-
ible. In moments of extremity all men
and women cry out for God, whom no
one has seen at any time. Christian
Science with outstretched hand of com-
passion proves the power of invisible
good. It brushes aside visible dis-
ease with invisible Truth; it heals the
lame, the blind, the deaf, the so-called
incurably sick, with the unseen prayer;
it makes the divine Principle, which is
Love, practical. On page 224 of "Sci-
ence and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "The power
of God brings deliverance to the cap-
tive. No power can withstand divine
Love."

People who pride themselves on
being practical are apt to scout the
power of the invisible. The autocracy
of the physical senses and the fashion
of inductive reasoning terrorize some
into saying, Seeing is believing. This
materialistic viewpoint kept Thomas
halting when he should have gone
forward. The twelve disciples, like
the twelve tribes of Israel, represent
in Bible history different mental states
with characteristic virtues or failings.
Thomas was inclined to be negative in
his mental attitude toward Truth. He
would not believe in the resurrection
until he had physical proof of it.—then,
however, he exclaimed contritely, "My
Lord and my God." To every enlight-
ened searcher for Truth there comes
today across the centuries the word of
Jesus, "Blessed are they that have not
seen, and yet have believed."

Nobody has seen power of any kind
at any time; all that the physical
senses can apprehend is the effect of
power. The practical people who in-
vent practical labor-saving machines
are seeking to apply power which they
have never seen and never expect to
see. The power which drives an auto-
mobile or a flying machine is invisible
yet practical people do not refuse to
use these contrivances. Indeed, the
more practical people are, the more
they seek after and try to use the in-
visible. Therefore people of common
sense should not deny the power of
the invisible in Christianity nor its
Science. How long did the world wait
to receive this comforting assurance
that the modus operandi of the invis-
ible good is scientific, and can
therefore be understood, taught, and
preserved from one generation to an-
other. In a stable, settled Science which
has in it neither chance nor change?
Many centuries elapsed after Jesus
had proved the power of the invisible
God by his words and his resurrection,
before the world seemed ready for an
apologetic statement of the Science
underlying the practice of his preach-
ing. This came in 1866, when Mrs.
Eddy, at a critical moment in her life-
history, discovered Christian Science,
the explanation of the invisible good.
Since that time the peculiarly materi-
alistic trend of thought which ham-
pered the Nineteenth Century has been
yielding to spiritual enlightenment.
Today the words Christianity and Sci-
ence are joined together never to be
separated again. The attempt of the
false sense of Christianity to exclude
Science has failed. On page 22 of
"Miscellaneous Writings," by Mrs.
Eddy, we read: "A falling apple sug-
gested to Newton more than the sim-
ple fact recognized by the senses, to
which it seemed to fall by reason of
its own ponderosity; but the primal
cause, or Mind-force, invisible to ma-
terial sense, lay concealed in the
treasure-troves of Science."

Let the intelligent observer travel
hither and yon over the world and
watch the ways of men. He will find
them ever searching for states of mind
which are invisible. All men desire
happiness. The crowd hurries to
places of business or profession in the
morning, scans the newspaper en-
route, seeks diversion in the evening,
looks forward to holidays, saves for
the future, goes to church on a Sun-
day, always in the hope of finding
happiness, which is an unseen men-
tal quality. The housekeeper in her
kitchen and even the anxious unem-
ployed, on their round looking for
work, are really seeking the imper-
ceptible, intangible something called sat-
isfaction, comfort, safety, freedom from
care, protection. The rulers of the
nations, assembled in solemn convoca-
tion to determine the peace of the world,
are engaged in trying to bring about
the universal happiness of the human
race grouped as different governments,
that happiness which is the invisible
good coming to each individual through
obedience and gratitude to God. Christian
Science is proving to the world that
health also, though it manifests
itself in outward signs, as does happi-
ness, is mental and spiritual and must
be gained and maintained by spiritual
means, by recourse to God as the
divine Mind.

Christian Science clears up mys-
ticism. It frees the superstitious from
the fear of the unknown. If an enemy
should darkly hint at revenge, to arise
out of the unseen, this Science re-
moves the veil and reveals to spiritual
apprehension God and His angels
guarding the children of His care. It
sets forth God's nature and brings the
Christ to the bedside, pierces the
gloom of night with the ray of light,
dispels pain, quenches thirst, relieves
the burdened, causes the face to shine
with the glory of God's light. Chris-
tian Science gathers men of all sorts
and occupations under the shelter of
the invisible good and thus brings to
pass the brotherhood of man, all hav-

ing one origin, one desire, one faith,
one understanding. In this unity ster-
ile dissensions cease, the prattle of
dogmatism spins itself away and co-
operation supersedes contention.

Heretofore the dealer in tangible
commodities, the manufacturer, the
merchant, the artisan, the laborer, may
have looked askant at the poet, the
preacher, the philosopher. But in
the light of Christian Science, the
modern man of common sense begins
to view the invisible good which
all legitimate occupations represent.
Artists who portray lofty thoughts
and nourish right aspirations gain
their places beside mankind's bene-
factors. No longer can it be said
that the intuition of woman, because
it is imperceptible, as matter, has no
value that mankind need respect.
Come, let us all be honest! What is it
we value most? For what do we toil
early and late and find joy in the
quest? What is this very joy with
which we clothe ourselves as with a
garment? The unseen joy is the ten-
derest, our unspoken desires are the
sweetest. Life, Truth, and Love,—who
has seen them? Yet, having them,
we have all, even the allness which is God,
one and indivisible and ever invisible.

From Russia to
America

We stayed at Hamburg, a week.
Every day from ten in the morning
until four in the afternoon we stayed
in a large, bare hall waiting for our
names to be called. On the left side
of the hall there was a heavy door
leading into the office, where the em-
igrants were called in one by one. I
used to sit on the floor opposite the
door and watch the people's faces as
they came and went into the office.
Some looked excited when they came
out and some looked relieved.

When our names were called I rose
quickly and followed Aunt Masha.
The clerk who always came to the
door, which he opened only a little,
looked at us and asked our names.
Then he let Aunt Masha go in and
pushing me away roughly without a
word he shut the heavy door in my
face.

I stood near by waiting. When Aunt
Masha came out at last her face was
flushed and there were tears in her
eyes. Immediately she went over to
her friends (she had many friends by
that time) and began to talk to them
excitedly. I followed her but she
stopped talking when she saw me. I
understood that I was not to listen.
And so I went away. This went on
for over a week. Each day her face
looked more perplexed.

One day the door of the office opened
a little wider than usual and a differ-
ent clerk came out holding a paper
in his hand. He told us that the
English steamer for which we had
been waiting was in. And then he
read the names of those who were to
go in it.

I shall never forget Aunt Masha's
joy when she heard that we were to
sail the next day. She ran from one
to the other of her friends, crying and
laughing at once.
"The scoundrel," she kept saying,
"he threatened to send us home. He
said he had the power to send us
home!" Then she ran over to me and
in her joy almost smothered me in
her embrace.
On the following evening we sailed
off in a small white boat. We all sat
on the floor of the deck. I dreaded
crossing the ocean for I had heard
that the water was rough. . . . But
when some time passed and I saw how
smoothly and steadily the boat went
along over the quiet water, I felt re-
lieved. I sat quietly in back of Aunt
Masha, watching the full moon appear-
ing and disappearing behind the
clouds, and listening to our fellow
travelers. Their faces looked peaceful
and contented as they sat gazing at
the moon and talking hopefully of
the future in the new world.

"How beautiful!" I thought. "This
is the way the rest of our journey will
be." For in my ignorance I thought
that we would sail all the way across
in this little white boat and that the
water would always be calm, and the
wind gentle. When I whispered my
thought to Aunt Masha she smiled at
me over her shoulder, a queer, mean-
ingless smile, which puzzled me.
In the morning when we came to an
enormous black and white steamer I
remembered Aunt Masha's smile and
understood its meaning.

All day we sat or walked about in
the sun. Soon Aunt Masha's little
round nose was covered with freckles
and my hair was bleached a half dozen
shades.

Sometimes while walking about on
deck we passed the man who had fed
me with orange juice. He always
touched his cap and smiled at us. A
week passed.

One day, it was the first of July,
Aunt Masha and I stood in Castle
Garden. We scanned the faces of a
group of Americans divided from us by
iron gates.

"My father could never be among
these wonderfully dressed people," I
thought. Suddenly it seemed to me
as if I must stop. I caught sight of a
familiar smile.

"Aunt Masha, do you see that man
in the light tan suit? The one who is
smiling and waving his hand?"

"Why, you little goose," she cried,
"don't you see? It's your father!"
She gave a laugh and a sob, and hid
her face in her hands.
A little later the three of us stood
clinging to one another.—Rose Cohen,
in "Out of the Shadow."

True Genius

How grateful we are to the man of
the world who obeys the moral, as in
humility, and in the obligation to
serve mankind. True genius always
has these inspirations.—Emerson.

Where Wordsworth
Boarded

In the year 1778, William Words-
worth, aged nine, was sent to school
at Hawkshead. A small market town
lying between Windermere and Con-
seton, it boasted of a school founded by
Edward Sandys, Archbishop of York,
in the Sixteenth Century. The boys
were boarded in the village and neigh-
boring hamlets in dames' houses.
The dame to whose care William was
intrusted was Anne Tyson. Her gar-
den, its brook and pine tree remained
cherished memories to the boy become
poet, as well as his own little room
where

"He had lain awake on summer nights
to watch
The moon in splendor couched among
the leaves
Of a tall ash, that near our cottage
stood."

His playground extended over mead-
ows and mountains and "twilight
glens," and to him Esthwaite and
Hawkshead ever remained the home
of his heart, the place where the
influences of nature seemed to belong

"by a peculiar right
To thee and thy grey huts, thou one
dear Vale!"

Chinese Roads

"The advent of steam navigation
on the upper-middle Yangtze has
brought Chungking, the commercial
metropolis of Western China, three
weeks nearer the coast and occi-
dental civilization. This is a very
considerable gain to the would-be
traveler in these regions, yet it only
postpones for a little time longer the
inevitable." Ernest Henry Wilson
writes in "A Naturalist in Western
China" (1913). "Sooner or later the
traveler must dispense with the com-
fortable methods of modern occi-
dental travel and adapt himself to those
more primitive and decidedly less
comfortable of the oriental. In the regions
with which we have to deal there is nothing
in the nature of wheeled vehicular traffic
save only the rude wheelbarrows in
use on the Chengtu Plain. There are
no mule caravans, and scarcely a rid-
ing pony to be found. For overland
travel there is the native sedan-chair
and one's own legs; for river-travel
the native boat. Patience, tact, and
abundance of time are necessary, and
the would-be traveler lacking any of
these essentials should seek lands
where less primitive methods obtain.
Endowed with the virtues mentioned,
and having unlimited time at his dis-
posal, he may travel anywhere and
everywhere in China in safety, with
considerable pleasure and abundant
profit in knowledge. With her indus-
trious tolling millions, her old, old
civilization, her enormous natural
wealth and wondrous scenery, China
alternately charms and fascinates,
irritates and plunges into despair, all
who sojourn long within her borders.
No country, outside Europe and North
America, is of such perennial interest
to the world at large as China. Ever-
changing, yet ever the same, she is
the link which connects the Twen-
tieth Century with the dawn of civiliza-
tion, epochs before the Christian
era. To travel leisurely through this
vast country is an education which
leaves an indelible impress on all
fortunate enough to have had the
experience. The Chinese do not see
time from the Westerner's viewpoint,
and for the traveler in the interior
parts of China the first, last, and most
important thing of all is to ever bear
this in mind."

"Chinese roads make a lasting im-
pression on all who travel over them,
and the vocabulary of the average
traveler is not rich enough thoroughly
to relieve the mind in this matter.
The roads are of two kinds, paved and
unpaved. I have yet to meet the trav-
eler whose mind is thoroughly made up
as to which of these is worse and the
more difficult to negotiate. A

clever writer once wrote: 'An imperial
highway in China is not one which is
kept in order by the Emperor, but
rather one which may have to be put
in order for the Emperor.' When any
important official takes up duties in a
distant part of the Empire the local
officials put the roads over which he
has to travel in some semblance of
repair. Such work is always hastily
done by labor forced and grudgingly
given, and in mountainous districts
the first severe rainstorm destroys
considerable portions of it.

"It is nobody's real business to look
after the roads, and nobody does. The
land devoted to roadways is com-
mandeered, and in agricultural dis-
tricts the farmer takes good care to
keep these roads down to a minimum
width. It usually happens that the
roadway gets narrower and narrower
every year, until the advent of some
important official forces the local au-
thorities into having them repaired
and restored to their original width."

"Throughout the length and breadth
of China run imperial highways, few
in number, it is true, but of vast im-
portance, since they connect the im-
perial capital with the capitals of the
provinces. They were made for mili-
tary purposes in early times, when
the emperors were busy conquering
the country and extending their terri-
tories. They are all of great strate-
gical importance, and were originally
paved throughout with huge blocks
of stone. Often, indeed, they were
actually blasted and excavated from
solid rock. They vary in width ac-
cording to the configuration of the
country and the nature of the traffic
they have to carry. . . . The grading
of these ancient highways was well
done, and the whole work speaks vol-
umes for the ability and energy of
those old-time engineers. Like much
else in China, these roads were once
magnificent, but today they are far
from this. In general they are sadly
neglected. . . . Sufficient of the ori-
ginal road remains to stir admiration
for the skill and foresight of the en-
gineers . . . and to set the traveler
longing for those halcyon days of old."

Winter Birds in the
Catskills

The Catskills are a happy meeting
ground of North and South. In the
springs they are not too far north to
attract and harbor tropic birds, or to
nourish flowers that must have
warmth. In winter they are not too
far south to draw the arctic visitors
and the dry cold of the perfect season.
The Catskills give you the open hard-
wood forest, and yet surprise you with
an anomalous mountain-top of balsam
or a ravine of aged hemlock. The
Catskills protect animals that you
might fancy a trip to Hudson's Bay
would scarcely reveal. I have been
told that even the pine marten is still
there. In fact, the Catskills, one
hundred miles from New York City,
can satisfy more outdoor aspirations
than the ordinary aspirer can ever
aspire to. It takes a very complete
nature-lover to cover the Catskills
and wish for more. . . . And if you
have never gone in winter, go then. . . .

If the lighter friends have flown to
sunnier lands, there is recompense
awaiting you. The skies were never
more beautiful, the few birds never
cheerier, and the circle round the
hearth has time now to know you and
be known. There are three who will
be good company for you on a snow-
shoe walk. The nuthatches are a
busy crowd. Head down and some-
times clinging to the under side of
limbs, they ransack poplars and
spruces. They have a squeaky little
cry, and are too much engaged to pay
you attention, and so you can keep
along with them. Have an eye out
for the red-breasted nuthatch. He is
rarer than the white-breasted. With
them the little downy woodpecker will
be seen, trying hard, poor chap, to
keep the pace, and consequently los-
ing in thoroughness. He cannot do
half a tree to the nuthatch's one, but
he does not let it worry him. The

spark of flame at the back of his head
gives just the spark of fancy needed
in the somber forest. Occasionally
one may see the hairy woodpecker, a
bigger cousin and rather taciturn.

The chickadee completes the usual
trio, and I like him best of all. He is
known by his black cap. He is never
well-groomed, like the snow-bird, and
looks as if he had just been roughing
it in the backwoods; but he has a
warmer heart than the snowbird, and
is found in just the places where you
need somebody like him for compan-
ionship. Go up Slide or Windham or
Hunter on one of those brilliant win-
ter days when there is nothing
around but the universe, and you will
be thankful for the honest little
chickadee.

The crow will not be friends with me.
Indeed, I cannot say that I know a sin-
gle crow intimately. There are lots of
other birds that one does not expect
to be familiar with. A warbler is at
best a foreigner with a letter of in-
troduction. A buzzard is of a class
that one does not receive. A hawk is
a freebooter. An eagle is His Maj-
esty, before whom you should not
presume to more than bow. But the
crow is my neighbor, and I rather re-
sent his aloofness. I like his voice
on October evenings, and I like the
glitter of his wings in March. But his
nonchalant way of flying slowly off
when I come over the hill is the cut
direct.

Then, there are two friends of win-
ter that I call my wood-pile birds.
The blue jay always comes around to
see what I am doing when I get out
the ax. He is very curious but will
never quite admit it. He skulks
around, and works up considerable
indignation if there is no notice taken.
But, for all his apparent temper and
harsh scolding, he is enjoying it. He
likes to be about, and to be admired,
and, as he is a fine sight between
logs, we are both suited. When the
cardinal comes around I am content.
The cardinal is something to give
thanks for. In spring, when his song
attains a haunting richness of tone,
he is as perfect as a courtier can be.
The song is but a sweet whistle, a
prelude to what? Ah! that is his
secret—and yours. He starts the
melody. You are a poor lover if your
heart cannot go on with it. . . .

The junco, those snow-white tail
feathers cheer you like a chance
"hello," is the chummiest of all the
winter friends. But he does not tell
you much. Just a "chip," "chip," and
the flit of the tail. He is always
trifling, always trusting, and often the
only scrap of life left in a snow-
drowned world.

Sometimes a cedar-waxwing, the
aristocrat beside whom the cardinal
is a dandy, sits on a bush and watches
me work in my flannel shirt. I know
that I am quite out of place in his
society. He often whispers to his
mate about me. But none of it ever
reaches my ears. They are the quiet-
est of birds. Exquisitely groomed
and crested, the two will sit on a jun-
per bush and eat the berries, but ac-
tively and without haste, as though
eating were beneath them. Never
have I seen a waxwing disheveled,
crowded, angry, or in danger. They
are above enemies, one would infer
from their manner. . . . They allow
you to approach with ease near enough
to see the yellow band across the tail
and the wax tips of their wing-quills.

There are a number of other winter
birds in the Catskills—the tufted
titmouse and the winter wren and
the golden-crowned kinglet and the
hawk and owl, shrikes, pine sis-
kins, redpolls, crossbills, buntings,
wandering sparrows, sparrows—the
cagle, who, soaring, seems to cover a
county in each circle—there are lots
of birds that these winter woods,
which seem so barren of life, disclose.
—T. Morris Longstreth, in "The
Catskills."

By Example

In life, as in art, and as in
mechanics, the only profitable teach-
ing is the teaching by example.—
Froude.



Dame Tyson's cottage, Hawkshead, Lancashire, England

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Anywhere

I shall be happy anywhere. . . .
By the mount or under the hill,
Or down by the little river;
Give me only a bud from the trees,
Or a blade of grass in morning dew,
Or a cloudy violet clearing to blue,
I could look on it forever. . . .

There must be odors round the pine.
There must be balm of breathing pine.
Somewhere down in the meadow.
Must I choose? Then anchor me there.
Beyond the beckoning poplars, where
The larch is snooding her flowery hair
With wreaths of morning shadow. . . .
—Sydney Dobell.

The Grecian Muse

Oblivion looks into the faces of the
Grecian Muse only to forget her
errand.—Lowell.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1919

EDITORIALS

But Government Must Rule

DISCONTENT is neither an unnatural nor an unwholesome condition in a democracy. The very existence of democratic government predicates a restless and radical public opinion. All the great reforms in human history were won by the unsatisfied. All the great reforms of the future must, so far as anyone can see, be carried through to victorious conclusions by men and women who shall refuse to be complacent with the times.

There is a United States of America today, and the influence of its thought is world-wide, because, less than a century and a half ago, there were thirteen American colonies that could not for any reason be prevailed upon to let things remain as they were. It would come with very bad grace from the descendants of the American Revolutionists, and from the millions of every lineage who are today in the enjoyment of the freedom won by these revolutionists, if they should deny to any element in the population the right to give expression to its grievances, real or fancied, in times of peace. No American who has a proper understanding of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and a proper appreciation of the feeling behind those illustrious documents, will ask that the right of free speech shall anywhere within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States, or in any circumstances, save under martial law, be abridged. But an American of such understanding and appreciation will know instinctively where freedom ends and where license begins.

The nation today is face to face with an alien misapprehension of its institutions. An element too long temporized with is moved toward disorder and lawlessness under the false impression that freedom is something that may be used regardless of condition or restraint. To this, element freedom means, apparently, the right even to overturn the institutions which conserve, safeguard, and insure it. The belief seems to have gained ground, in many parts of the country, that the freedom which is dissociated from disorder, lawlessness, and riot is a mere pretext and sham, and that until the United States can look approvingly upon demolished mills, smoking ruins, scuttled warehouses, and looted shops, with all the other accessories to a Russian holiday of the present period, there will be no real liberty in this much-vaunted republic.

The news columns of this paper for some time past, and during the last few days particularly, have, in dispatches from different points, revealed a state of things in several parts of the country that is far from being satisfactory. No one who has followed the drift of affairs in the Pacific Northwest can fail to have seen how steadily the influence and the insolence of the I. W. W. have been increasing. Washington advices, within the past few days, called attention to the disquieting effect of information from Seattle upon officials of the federal Department of Labor. The effort of the I. W. W. in that quarter has been along lines of a character to create chaotic conditions not merely in a section or a neighborhood, but throughout the entire country. The ambitious plan of the I. W. W. leaders, in short, is said to be the conversion of the organized labor of the nation to its anarchistic doctrines.

An inestimable source of public safety in the United States has ever been the loyalty to democratic government of the preponderating majority of the wage-earning mass. Because the American workman, as a rule, has been American first of all, he has never yet consented to be bound up with any distinctively labor political party. He has, throughout all the past, insisted upon voting as a citizen, not as a class citizen. He is largely a man of family, the owner of a home, a supporter of the public school system, a potential employer and capitalist. In the past numerous efforts have been made, by persons destructively inclined, to lure him from his allegiance to American citizenship, but without success. Speaking of the situation in Seattle, the Washington (District of Columbia) correspondent of this newspaper, the other day, after remarking that there were evidences of a rapid increase of radicalism and a feeling of unrest closely akin to Bolshevism, if not to anarchy itself, added:

The struggle at Seattle is viewed, therefore, as one between radicalism and conservatism. Organized labor, through its recognized officials, is seeking to care for its interests in an orderly manner and to secure the best possible wages and working conditions. The radicals, however, are for the most part single and irresponsible men who have drifted to Seattle and now are making their presence felt. They have come under the influence of the I. W. W. agitators, who have imbued them with the thought that now is the time to strike at law and order.

Unquestionably, it is an important part of the purpose of the fomenters of strife in the United States to bring about not only national but international disturbance of reconstruction plans, social and industrial as well as political, by striking at and striving to delay, undermine, and nullify the work of the Peace Conference with regard to industrial conditions. There are, apparently, some members of Congress who, consciously or unconsciously, permit themselves to be used by those who would, if they could, repeat in the United States the performances that have brought desolation upon Russia. There is no danger that these mischief-makers will accomplish their purpose. Nevertheless, the passage in the Senate, a few days ago, of two resolutions calling for an investigation of the widest scope into the activities of any parties in the country engaged in propagating Bolshevist doctrines, and the debate resulting from their introduction, were very timely. These resolutions confer ample authority for the ascertainment of facts of immediate importance.

What seems to be most essential is that positive action shall be taken toward dealing with those who openly and defiantly antagonize both law and public sentiment by disseminating anarchistic doctrines. Senator Borah put the matter very clearly when he said that there is no possible reason for appealing to violence or disorder in the

United States, since there exists in the country a method whereby all desired changes may be brought about in an orderly and lawful way. "The ballot," he said, "is in the hands of the people, and there is no occasion under any circumstances or conditions for an appeal to lawlessness, whatever the object, or the motive, or the purposes may be, or the ultimate aims to be accomplished."

The time seems to have arrived when this truth must be ground into the consciousness of those who seem bent upon introducing into the United States social and political doctrines utterly at variance with and repugnant to its government and its ideals.

Education in Italy

IN COMMON with many other countries, Italy has, for some time past, been taking stock of her educational system, and devising plans for its improvement. It is, indeed, one of the most hopeful of the many hopeful signs in that country that practically all through the war, even at the time when Italy was most hard-pressed, the question of educational reform was always kept well to the front of public affairs. Public officials in Italy have been discerning with increasing clearness the detrimental effect upon the country of its all too widespread illiteracy, and that Italy, with its people who are unable to read or write numbering 11,000,000 out of a population of 36,000,000, cannot hope to hold its own in the new Europe unless vigorous action is taken to remedy the defect and give to the country a really national system of education.

Italy has already, of course, a national system of education. Indeed, anyone who will make a study of the provisions for education laid down in 1877 cannot fail to be struck by their general wisdom, and by the firm foundation they provide for development. It is, however, one thing to arrange a system and quite another thing to carry it out. Thus, the law of 1877 established a system of elementary education throughout the entire country, and required all children, between the ages of six and nine, to attend school. The provision of schools, however, in the elementary grade, was not a care of the state directly, but was one for which the various towns, villages, and communes were made responsible. They shouldered this responsibility as in duty bound. But, as was pointed out by one authority, recently, there were so many other things to do, "roads to open, bridges to build, monuments, sometimes for almost unknown persons, to erect," that there was very little money left for schools and teachers. The Italian peasant is inclined, moreover, to regard the question of education as very secondary indeed to the question of tilling the soil, and of securing all the help possible from his family for that purpose. As a consequence, in the summer time the schools are sparsely attended, and the local authority is not only indulgent, but regards such a situation as perfectly natural. The reform needed here is not so much the enactment of a new law as the enforcement of that already existent.

Another serious deficiency in the Italian educational system is that of the payment of teachers. The same defect exists in the educational systems of practically all countries, and, until it is altered and the salaries offered to teachers are sufficient to attract the best men and women, no educational system can obtain the highest results possible. It is, of course, true that many of those who are devoted to teaching will adopt that profession, no matter what the pay may be, but no really enlightened government would think for a moment of faking advantage of this devotion.

That Italy is by no means deficient in teachers, capable, earnest, and self-sacrificing, has been proved again and again during the war. Great numbers of men were inevitably called to the colors, and this threw upon those who remained much extra work, often creating conditions which must have seemed extremely difficult to surmount. These conditions, however, were always grappled with with energy and resource, indeed with an energy and resource which seem to be characteristic of teachers everywhere. Thus, during the dark days in Venetia, a little more than a year ago, the teachers, in many instances, formed a rallying point in the lands overrun by the Austro-German forces, and one of the most inspiring messages which reached Rome from the invaded districts, at that time, was one from the teachers of Friuli, in which they gave assurance that they were "calm, united, and confident of victory." Italy has learned, during the last four and a half years, to take a wider view of things in many directions. She has learned, no doubt, that parsimony is not economy, and that to save a few thousand lire from teachers' salaries, far from being a national economy, is a national extravagance in which no enlightened people can well indulge.

The British Embargo

THE debate in the United States Senate over the action of Great Britain in placing an embargo on the importation into that country of certain goods, and especially over the resolution offered by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, calling on the State Department to report what steps, if any, had been taken with reference to the matter, serves, along with other things, to emphasize the fact that questions of commerce between the nations recently acting in alliance or cooperation against the Central Empires will have to be approached and acted on with great care, if they are to be adjusted harmoniously.

All the nations on the allied side have serious industrial problems to deal with in consequence of the war, particularly as a result of the sudden return of the world to a peace basis. In certain lines there have accumulated, in each of the countries, immense surpluses of raw and finished merchandise, which, like the surplus labor resulting from demobilization, must be absorbed before domestic conditions shall become normal.

Great Britain is in this position. It has a great deal more of certain commodities than it is able to use at the present time. At best there must apparently be such a decline of value in these, by reason of the shutting down of war work, as to cause serious loss to the owners. Prices must be supported in some way, somewhat as they are being supported in the United States, in order to prevent utter destruction of values. Unlimited and free

importation into Great Britain of goods similar to those with which it is already overstocked would be likely to precipitate an industrial panic. Her only apparent way of protecting business interests, for the present, is by closing her ports to the commodities which she does not need.

Carefully analyzed, it is easy to see that Great Britain's position is one which might be made to justify a protective policy. A similar position in the United States has time and again afforded an excuse for the imposition of high tariffs. Even now, the United States is so overstocked with certain commodities that the importation of more of like character would greatly unsettle prices, if it did not ruinously lower them. With the overcrowding of the markets and the toppling of prices, unemployment would follow inevitably, and wages for the employed would go down.

Manifestly, in order that there shall be no great industrial upheavals or shocks, as a consequence of the return to peace conditions, it seems necessary that artificial support shall be given to industry, and that this support shall be continued, if gradually withdrawn, during the period of reconstruction. Great Britain is employing the artificial method of shutting her ports against goods of which she already has a surplus. France is proceeding along a somewhat similar line. The United States may, in order to accomplish a like purpose, adopt a high tariff policy. None of these measures of protection need be permanent. If managed skillfully, that is to say, by capable economists, unremoved by national selfishness or national jealousy, but with a view to world welfare solely, there is no reason why the ends desired in every instance, and the results that will be conducive to all interests, should not be achieved without serious friction.

International distrust should be discouraged at the outset. Appearances should not be taken for realities. It well may be that Great Britain or France shall take steps which demand explanation in the United States, and vice versa. The explanation should be awaited with confidence. On the face of things, it might easily be made to appear now that Great Britain is pursuing a course inimical to the commercial interests of the United States. Sinister influences, judging from the debate in the Senate, have already undertaken to make it appear so, but an unprejudiced inquiry into the facts will probably show that her course is prompted wholly by a desire to prevent a domestic disaster that might, unless checked, assume the form of a general calamity.

Sanity in the observation of and dealing with international problems is requisite to their satisfactory solution. This is no time for excited debate or impulsive action. Let the Peace Conference have an opportunity to carry out its plan for the salvation of the world from jealousy, rancor, and war.

The Story of Spartacus

BORN Greek and Roman history have ever been an open fount to the writer in search of a *nom de guerre*. It cannot be said that the names thus supplied have always been full of meaning to the average man, but, as they have always, presumably, been adopted by reason of their supposed appositeness, a study of them has a certain reward. Such study reveals an aspiration, even if it does not confirm an achievement. Thus it is with Spartacus, first the *nom de guerre* of Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist, and then adopted by his followers in Germany as the name of the group or party into which they banded themselves. As for the appositeness of the title as applied to Karl Liebknecht every one must decide for himself. The story, anyway, of Spartacus, the deserter from the Roman Army in the First Century B. C., who rose to be the leader of a great rebel host, which had, at one time, all Italy at its feet, is one of the most remarkable in classical history. A Thracian by birth, Spartacus served in the Roman Army, but seems to have deserted, for it is recorded that he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. Spartacus, however, was not of the stuff that slaves are made of. He had deserted from the army, and when, as a slave destined for the arena, he was sent to a training school for gladiators at Capua, he determined to effect his escape from there also. And so, one day, with a band of his fellow gladiators he broke out from the school, took refuge on Mt. Vesuvius, and there with his two lieutenants, Crixus and Oenomaus, maintained himself as a captain of brigands.

From the first he was successful. A force of 3000 sent against him under C. Claudius Pulcher was put to flight, and the stronghold amidst the rocks of Vesuvius became a veritable cave of Adullam. Swarms of escaped slaves, hardy and desperate men, joined the rebels, and when the praetor Publius Varinius took the field against them he found the rebel forces entrenched like a regular army in the plain. Spartacus, however, was still feeling his way. With all the genius of a really able general, which he subsequently proved himself to be, he avoided battle, and, determined to choose his own venue, marched into Lucania, a country better adapted for guerilla warfare. The praetor followed him, but was defeated in one engagement after another, and himself narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. With each success Spartacus enlarged his borders and his aspirations. He had proclaimed liberty for the slaves, and runaway slaves joined him in enormous numbers, taking the field within a short time as some of the most capable soldiers that had ever drawn sword against the republic.

The whole of Southern Italy was quickly in Spartacus' possession, and, at last, the Senate dispatched both consuls against him. The rebel leader, however, defeated them in turn and then pressed toward the Alps. Here was his great chance. Beyond the Alps there was unquestioned freedom for himself and his immense host. Nothing could stand in his way. Gaius Cassius, the Governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and the praetor Cnaeus Manlius, who attempted to stop him, were defeated at Mutina. The slaves, however, inflated with success, refused to abandon Italy, and this was the turn in the tide. Spartacus marched his army against Rome itself, but instead of attacking the city, passed again into Lucania, where the praetor Marcus Licinius came against him. This time the Roman general was successful. Spartacus was

defeated, and headed his army in full retreat for the straits of Messina, intending to cross over into Sicily. The pirates, however, who had agreed to transport his army proved faithless, and the pursuing praetor, sure of his prey, was preparing calmly to shut up the rebels in the Calabria, by carrying a ditch and rampart right across the peninsula, when Spartacus, with an energy that apparently nothing could withstand, forced the lines, routed the Roman army, and, once again, had the ball at his feet. By this time, however, he had to face disunion in the ranks of his own followers, and, in a pitched battle which followed, shortly afterward, the rebels were completely defeated, Spartacus himself falling, sword in hand.

Notes and Comments

"AN ANIMAL that is unfitted for anything else is often loaded with baggage," wrote James Winifred, on September 1, 1514, from Strasbourg, to Erasmus. Which accounts, Winifred surmises, for the fact that the Literary Society of Strasbourg had charged him, "an implacable veteran like me with a duty of conveying a greeting to you." Strasbourg, with its literary societies of the Sixteenth Century, its university, and its great library, is an old and very famous town. It will be an interesting thing to watch how, after the events of the last half century, she will develop in the new Europe which is emerging from the war.

DICKENS anniversary observances remind one that the pioneer American society to hold such celebrations is the All Around Dickens Club of Boston, Massachusetts. This club was founded twenty-five years ago, with a membership of men and women and the support of the Dickens family. In addition to enjoying the books of a greatly admired author among themselves, the members have done much to extend that enjoyment to others. The club has again proved its "all aroundness" and its admiration for the humanitarian side of Dickens' character by the adoption recently of a French child. The organization has acquired one of the most important collections of Dickensiana, has carried on a world-wide correspondence with admirers of Dickens, and has gathered a remarkable list of honorary members, which includes the whole Dickens family of the present day.

MRS. FAWCETT is resigning the presidency of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The cause of woman suffrage has been won in Britain, and Mrs. Fawcett, after having unflinchingly fought the great battle from its beginnings to its inevitable end, is retiring from that particular sphere of action. It is but natural to assume that she read the article appearing in Common Cause on her resignation. At any rate, it is to be hoped she did not miss the splendid tribute which it contained. It is no small thing to be given, in the women's movement, the place which Wilberforce occupied in relation to the abolition of the slave trade, Mazzini to the rebirth of Italy, Shaftesbury to the release of the factory children, and Cobden and Bright to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

WITH the help of photography the Talmud is being reprinted, in Montreal, although the type was destroyed when the Germans captured Warsaw and Wilna. All the printing of the Talmud had, it is said, been done in those places, and so difficult was the making of the plates, in Hebrew and Chaldaic, that every precaution had been taken to preserve them. Nevertheless, they were caught in the war, and were melted up for the metal. To repeat the processes by which the 9300 pages were originally put into print would require years of labor, and the New York printing houses to which the contract was first offered did not accept it. Then photography came to the rescue; the 9300 pages are to be photographed and, with the plates made from these pictures, it is expected that about eighteen months will be needed to bring out the new edition.

IF IT is true that to M. Clemenceau was due the proposal that official communiqués should form the strict limit of the news ration allowed the press representatives at the Peace Conference, the world must be pardoned if it lifts its eyebrows at the French Premier. For it was M. Clemenceau who fought the battle royal with the censor in the days of his editorship of the famous *Homme Enchaîné*. L'Homme Enchaîné has since those days become L'Homme Libre, but if its former editor has really abandoned the cause of unmuzzled journalism, and if fetters are the order of the day in the Paris of the Peace Conference, L'Homme Libre will have to wear its chains again, or put up with being regarded as at least something of a fraud.

PERHAPS there are diplomatic reasons, as well as reasons of industrial expediency, for the building in China of four 10,000-ton ships for the United States. Be that as it may, the arrangement is of greater importance, both to Americans and to the Chinese than might appear at first thought, for never before has any great power turned to China in seeking assistance in the building of ships. On the contrary, the Chinese Government, in the past, has found it necessary to call upon England, the United States, or Japan when she desired to increase her merchant marine or her navy. Now she has at Shanghai a ship yard which ranks among the best in the world, and her people seem elated at the prospect of building boats for the United States. They feel that the traditional friendship between the two nations is to be cemented in bonds, or at least in bands, of steel.

AMERICAN soldiers are finding it hard to part with the friends they have made among the French children. Indeed, word comes from Bordeaux that the desire of soldiers, and even regiments, to bring home French children whom they have informally adopted, combined with the desire of the children to accompany their soldier friends and the not unnatural failure of parents to "see it that way," is causing embarrassment. But France needs her population, and in many cases it is safe to say that the young American soldier would be somewhat puzzled to know what to do with his protégé when the little Frenchman really began to grow up.